







Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

An Oil Embargo Matters

The U.S. Senate was right to vote unanimously to bar imports of Iranian oil...

would have. The price would have been a bit lower, since other bidders would presumably have found the shipments less well matched by distance to market...

A Choice for UNESCO

The distinct possibility now exists that Amadou Mahtar M'bow, the Senegalese who more than anyone brought UNESCO to its current high state...

tance of many nations to allow even bald evidence of unfriendliness to interfere with bloc logrolling. Still, an alternative is possible...

Baker Is Still Right

Putting heavy emphasis on economic growth, U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker urges the world to stick to the strategy for managing Latin America's debts...

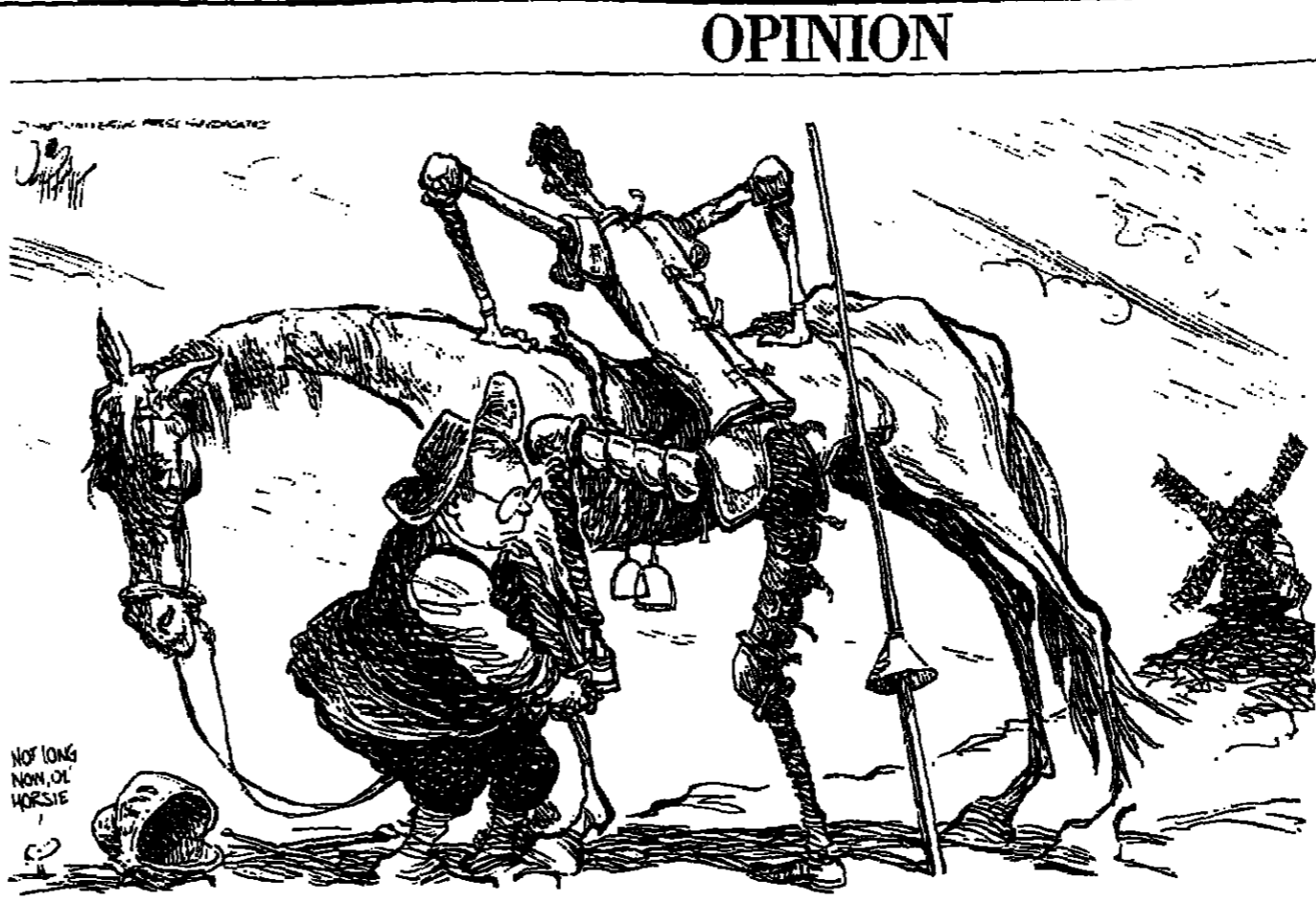
Things are moving mostly in the right direction, but Mr. Baker had several improvements to suggest. Addressing the advisory relationship that has evolved between some developing countries and the International Monetary Fund...

Cement the Partnership

The United States and Canada have only a few days to make history. Monday is the deadline for agreement to end the world's largest trading partnership into a zone of free trade...

an culture — like its own publishers of books and magazines. And it wants no change in the existing free-trade pact...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen



Glasnost: Doubt the Russians, but Work With Them

CHESTER, Vermont — The United States and the Soviet Union are on the verge of a potentially major improvement in their relations and so far no disastrous incident — like last year's Zakharov-Daniloff affair — has erupted to spoil the momentum...

By Nicholas Daniloff The Russians have improved their Far East flight-control center to guide commercial flights between Alaska and Japan and avoid another incident like the shooting down of Korean Air Lines Flight 007 in 1983 that killed all 269 aboard...

world's economy. The situation is so grave, as even the Soviet military concedes, that priority allocations of resources are no longer enough to keep its equipment on a par with the West's. The general staff knows that the Soviet economy as a whole must be reformed...

Glasnost: A True Test Is How the Jews Are Treated

AS glasnost unfolds, the Kremlin's treatment of Jews, the Soviet Union's most Westernized community, may serve as an early indicator of its future goal toward the West...

of the competing ideologies. Jewish emigration has become synonymous with human rights, a largely Western concept. But Mikhail Gorbachev's policy toward Jews should not be judged solely by emigration statistics...

vacation in Israel and even settle there with an option to return. They would like unhindered opportunities to study their heritage. They need free contacts with the rest of the world...

To Protect All the Ships in the Gulf, Reflag Them All

WASHINGTON — James Russell Lowell was a poet, not a foreign policy guru, but diplomatic historians, reflecting on U.S. naval movements during the summer of 1987, may envy his prescience when he wrote "pearls of thought" in Persian Gulf waters...

By Chester L. Cooper Ruhollah Khomeini would hardly seek American help, but suppose he asked Syria or Libya to flag Iranian tankers and those countries then sought Soviet escorts?

through. And so, no withdrawal. But if a UN cease-fire does not emerge soon, the United States should internationalize the international mess in the Gulf. It should propose (in addition to arms sanctions) that the United Nations take over minesweeping and escorting. In short, naval, rather than merchant vessels, should be offered to all merchant shipping...

Weinberger Should Apply His Own Test

THREE years ago, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger offered some tests to be applied "before the United States commits combat forces abroad." Among them was "some reasonable assurance that we will have the support of the American people and their elected representatives in Congress."

It is regarded as certain that the strike of railway men will be followed by strikes in other industries connected with the railway system.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1912: Strike in Spain MADRID — As a forerunner of a general strike, inspired by the Socialists to paralyze the national life of Spain, with a vast revolutionary plot behind it, all railway employees in Madrid will walk out at one o'clock tomorrow morning [Oct. 2].

Crusaders Take a Toll On Liberty

By William Pfaff PARIS — There is a part of the American public and its political elite that is crucially alienated from the political system. The actions of William Casey of the CIA, as revealed, or purportedly revealed (there are denials), by Bob Woodward of The Washington Post, are a consequence of this.

It has long been apparent that the administration was doing all it could to evade congressional restrictions on clandestine operations against the Sandinistas. Mr. Casey considered Nicaragua "an enemy country" in a war, and "not even an undeclared war," between the Soviet Union and the West.

People who believe they possess a mission beyond the constraints of law and duty expressed public opinion will not be stopped by more laws. Those who believe, as did Mr. Casey, that a third world war is already waged in the shadows, that it is the 1930s all over again, will conclude that those who write laws restraining American secret operations must be fools, or duped by the enemy, or appeasers.

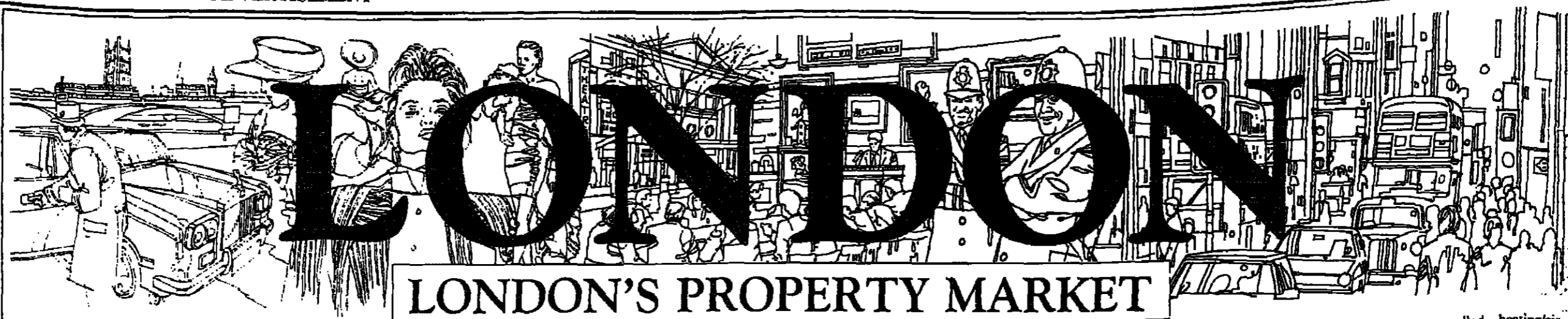
The larger problem is that a part of American opinion and of the national leadership is so convinced of imminent, even apocalyptic world crisis that the American system no longer suits them. They want a president free to act without restraint in foreign relations and without accounting to Congress. They say, "We are now here because the U.S. Constitution does not allow it. Thus they have disregarded the law in the conviction that world crisis confers on them a right to unconstitutional action."

1937: Palestine Arrests JERUSALEM — Following the recent recrudescence of terrorism in Palestine, culminating in the murder of two British police officers, the British authorities today [Oct. 1] order the removal from office of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and the arrest of four other Arab leaders who are to be deported. Of the four, against whom warrants have been issued, Hussein Khalidi, Mayor of Jerusalem, and Fuad Saba, secretary of the Arab Committee, whose dissolution has also been decreed, have been arrested. The other two, Ahmed Hilmi Pasha, treasurer of the Arab Bank, and Jamal Hussein, one of the most noted agitators, are at large. The Grand Mufti is believed to be taking refuge in the Mosque of Omar. The Grand Mufti is the religious and civil head of the Palestinian Arabs.



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# LONDON

## LONDON'S PROPERTY MARKET

### Homes in a Million

A million pounds used to buy the earth. Now it's barely the annual salary of a City tycoon, the price tag on a 40-carat diamond, the auction reserve on a very minor painting by Degas or, if you're lucky, the cost of a quality home in central London.

"Nothing palatial, mind you," says Victoria Mitchell, residential property partner at Savills, one of the capital's leading estate agencies. "Just a stylish place in a prime location."

In fact, to buy a decent family-sized villa with garden in a favoured area like Kensington, you would have to pay from £2-£3 million. Period terraced homes in Belgravia are at the same rarified level while in Kensington Palace Gardens, mostly occupied by embassies, a private house can command £5 million. Even more has been paid for Nash mansions in Regent's Park.

There is also a whole block of apartments in the magic-million class - No 12 Avenue Road in St John's Wood. Handled exclusively by agents Anscombe & Ringland, its claim to fame is the fact that the eight flats in the project - every one different - are each selling for over £1 million, the star unit being tagged at £1.7 million. Designed for maximum light, elegance, space, comfort and convenience, all are fully air-conditioned and feature gardens, terraces, balconies or patios. Three units boast a private swimming pool with sauna and one has a gymnasium with Jacuzzi. Kitchen and bathroom floors and walls are finished in ceramic or marble tiles, and entrance halls feature marble flooring. Kitchens are fully fitted with solid granite work surfaces, high-standard German units, complete with top-quality appliances, freezers and micro-wave ovens. Bathrooms are individually designed with whirlpool baths in all master bedrooms.

Security is guaranteed by 24-hour porterage, close-circuit TV and video door panel. Residents are entitled to two bays in the underground car park.

Historically, it was the oil-rich Arabs and Iranians who first pushed up prices to the seven-figure level. The former are still significant in this market. They often have large families and an entourage and need the space that big money buys. But since the revolution in the City's financial services, international businessmen are also major buyers.

Sproughton, a unique family residence in one and a quarter golden acres in Courtenay Avenue, Kenwood, is offered by Hampton & Sons at £2.25 million. This is Hampstead's most exclusive location, but you feel it would command that figure anywhere. It was designed with all principal rooms opening onto the gardens with views over Highgate golf course.

Ideal for entertaining, it features a paneled banquet hall with a catering kitchen. The drawing room measures 42 ft by 12 ft with French doors to the 25 ft conservatory. In addition to the master suite, there are seven other bedrooms and four bathrooms and a four-bedroom staff wing. An illuminated water garden with waterfall and stream embellishes the grounds and there is a 45 ft heated swimming pool with

landscaped gardens and gated parking; some have indoor swimming pools. The average accommodation offers five/six bedrooms, five bathrooms, three grand reception rooms plus staff quarters. Leases are the longest available on the Crown Estate (99 years unexpired) and the demand is very widely international; the most recent sale at £1.3 million was to Australian mogul Robert Holmes a Court.

In Froggall Way, Hampstead, Lassmans offers a wide-fronted low-built detached gentleman's residence at £1.25 million freehold. The property has the aura of a country house - the superbly proportioned classical drawing room boasting three sets of full height Georgian windows. There are six bedrooms, three bathrooms, playroom and three reception rooms, as well as a three-car garage and

luded gardens. But more interest has been generated by the avant garde Number 9 West Heath Road; although built some 25 years ago, it continues to remain one of the most controversial and important houses in Hampstead. Designed by James Gowen in the 1960's, it boasts a superb 33 ft drawing room, large separate dining room, music room, luxury kitchen, breakfast room plus utility room and separate staff suite. On the first floor, a gallery overlooks the main ground floor reception area. The mas-



8 The Boltons, London, SW10, £2.75 million.

ter bedroom suite offers a study area as well as dressing room and his'n'her bathrooms. There are three further bedrooms, family bathroom, shower room and sauna.

The garage can accommodate four cars. The gardens are well established and mature. The piece de resistance must surely be the stunning domed circular swimming pool - one of the most unusual pools in the world! Lassmans invites offers about £1.75 million.

A swimming pool complex with sauna is also a feature of 4 Herbert Crescent, an imposing double-fronted Victorian house in Knightsbridge. Sympathetically interior-designed by David Hicks, it presents a master bedroom/bathroom/dressing room suite, five further bedrooms with three bathrooms, three fine reception rooms and the usual offices, staff quarters, two

garages and a four-person passenger lift serving the six floors. Offers in the region of £2.4 million are invited by Savills.

The same agent asks £2.65 million for Osborne House, an eight-bedroom listed Georgian freehold in South Bolton Gardens with private courtyard with parking for four cars and a one-third acre garden - rare in Chelsea. The garden of Manor Lodge in Hampstead's Vale of Health is smaller but, perhaps, prettier and creates a rus-in-urbe ambience for the five-bedroom house that was built in 1780 as a hunting lodge. It's hard to believe that

in its bucolic setting you are only ten minutes from Central London, but the price tag of £1.75 million is a good reminder.

Among the half-dozen seven-figure properties in the Aylesford portfolio are two two-bedroom flats in Chesterfield House, Mayfair, which will combine to make a superb family home with staff quarters (£1 million); a six-bedroom freehold with heated swimming pool and walled garden in Tregunter Road, Chelsea (£1.25 million); a truly spectacular, ambassadorial seven-bed, seven-bath period property in Hill Street,

Mayfair, with two tenanted mews cottages (£1.75 million); an imposing home in Wilton Crescent, Belgravia, completely refurbished and presented with magnificent entertaining rooms, seven bedrooms, staff quarters, nursery kitchen, passenger lift and large roof terrace (£2.25 million).

The same price can buy a newly-built six-bedroom detached freehold in The Boltons, with an exterior totally consonant with its period Chelsea neighbours but the interior fitted with every possible contemporary convenience, including com-

puter-controlled heating/air-conditioning. The kitchen won the Milan International Design Festival Award.

Plaza Estates has just sold one large detached unmodernised freehold in Holland Park Villas for £1.4 million and has another under offer at the same price. Next month, Savills is launching six exceptional apartments at up to £1.25 million from a conversion of a large house in Melbury Road nearby. The scheme includes two ground and garden floor triplex apartments with huge reception rooms, conservatories and private gardens.

### Fit to Live In

Never mind the traditional champagne when you move into a new London flat. Nowadays a bottle of liniment is more appropriate. The executive homes market is health and fitness crazy and developers in the capital are catering for it with an Olympiad of body-building sports facilities.

The surprisingly fast sales of such major London developments as PointWest, Chelsea Harbour, Anchor Brewhouse and The Falcons are largely due to the provision of communal facilities that amount to a private health club. It makes a lot of sense when the expense of installing and maintaining the sporting hardware and accommodation is shared by all residents.

And when it is not economically possible to allocate space for sport, other provisions are commonly made. For instance, Albert House, a development of six luxurious individual apartments behind the stucco facade of an important period building by Hyde Park, has arranged membership of the Imperial College sports centre nearby. So buyers of the £197,500-£480,000 units (through Beauchamp Estates) in Exhibition Road, Kensington, may use the extensive student facilities and swimming pool.

Leisure facilities in residential blocks are not pioneering. Back in the 1930s, Dolphin Square on the Victoria Embankment and the White House near Regent's Park, now an hotel, provided squash courts and a swimming pool and restaurant. What's new today is the clear trend for such services to be the norm rather than the exception, and they are provided at popular levels rather than just at the more rarified strata of Mayfair, Belgravia and

Knightsbridge. The Regalian development group proved the appeal of health club facilities when it refurbished a derelict council estate in Battersea and re-launched it as The Falcons with a swimming pool and gym sauna and whirlpool spa. City executives then queued to set up home in the block which had previously been rejected by council tenants. Now Regalian automatically installs sporting facilities in all its new projects.

PointWest, erstwhile the West London air terminal building in Cromwell Road, is being converted to provide 410 luxurious apartments in what must be the capital's biggest ever office-to-residential refurbishment. At prices ranging from £110,000 for a studio to £425,000 for a three-bedder, there were queues of buyers at the launch. What attracted them were such communal goodies as health club with heated swimming pool, jacuzzi, saunas, showers, gym and club room.

The massive Chelsea Harbour complex, with 20 acres of land and 400 apartments and houses, offers a similar mix of sporting facilities with an extra dimension - a yacht club with 75 berths.

Going to the extreme, Bovis Homes has now started work on the £100 million Sands Wharf development on a ten-acre industrial site in Fulham where the sports facilities will be of international signifi-

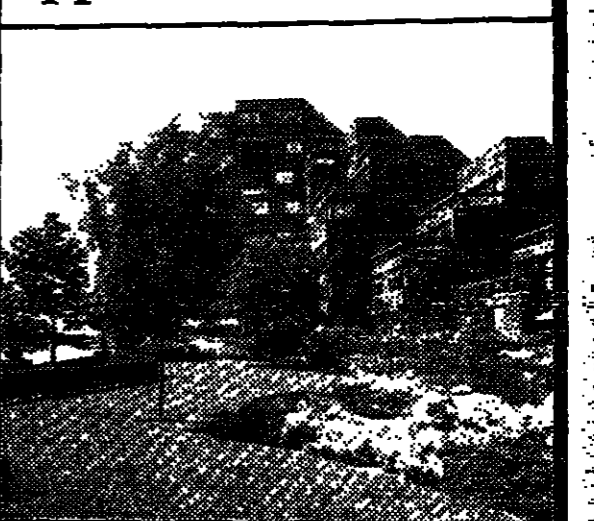
cance. Highlight is the world's largest and best equipped indoor tennis centre, featuring 25 indoor courts. There will also be a fitness and weight training studio and an indoor swimming pool.

Cascades, arguably the most striking development in Docklands, is following the same formula; a leisure centre with indoor swimming pool,

fully equipped gymnasium, and tennis courts within the landscaped grounds. The apartments here, starting at £100,000 for a one bedder, promptly sold off-plan to speculators for just 10 per cent deposit, hoping to make a substantial return on their investment. The signs are that they will.

Alec Snobel

### New Thames-side opportunities in SW1



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# WEEKEND

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## CRITICS' CHOICE

### PARIS

#### FIAC Broadens the Range

The International Fair of Contemporary Art (FIAC) opens Oct. 10 in the Grand Palais with the participation of 134 galleries from 18 countries, including for the first time the work of young Soviet artists. There will be 800 artists showing 5,000 works, and 101 one-man shows, including César, Leonardo Cremonini, Alan Davis, Jörg Meislner, Mimmo Rotella, Martin Bradley, Jim Nutt and Robert Combas. To Oct. 18. *Michael Gibson*

#### Mozart at the Champs-Élysées

The cycle of Mozart operas resumes in the renovated Théâtre des Champs-Élysées Oct. 14 with "The Magic Flute." Daniel Barenboim conducting and Jean-Pierre Ponnelle as director-designer. The cast is headed by Joan Rodgers as Pamina, Eva Lind as Queen of the Night, David Rendall as Tamino and Christian Boesch as Papageno. Later performances are Oct. 17, 19, 21 and 23.

### NANCY

#### Moguy Marin Meets Verdi

Moguy Marin, the modern-dance choreographer, will again to open for the first time as stage director of a new production of Verdi's "Otello" at the Nancy Opera, designed by Christophe Vallaux (sets) and Monsterrat Casanova (costumes). The premiere is Oct. 10, with subsequent performances on Oct. 13, 16, 18 and 20. Performances are also scheduled Oct. 27, 29 and 31 at the Maison des Arts in the Paris suburb of Créteil, where Marin's dance company is based.

### NEW YORK

#### Ralph Gibson Retrospective

"Tropism," a 30-year retrospective of the work of Ralph Gibson at the International Center of Photography through Oct. 25. Organized by Miles Barth, ICP's curator of archives and exhibitions, it has already been seen in Rome and Frankfurt, and after its appearance at ICP is returning to Paris, Switzerland and London. Although Gibson was born and raised in California, he is better known in Europe and, indeed, has been the odd man out of contemporary American art photography throughout his career. Gibson might perhaps be considered as one of Caplier-Bresson's American followers. It is his first retrospective, and after its forthcoming European tour it will return to America for showings in Minneapolis, Philadelphia and Sarasota, Florida. Both at ICP and in the accompanying book of the same title (Aperture, 1987), the images are in roughly chronological order. The overall impression is of a unity of vision that extends back to his earliest days as a photographer. *Gene Thornton (NYT)*

### LONDON

#### Manners and Morals at the Tate

A major exhibition devoted to the emergence of a British school of painting during the first half of the 18th century opens at the Tate Gallery Oct. 15, "Manners and Morals — Hogarth and British Painting 1700-1760" will show more than 30 works by Hogarth, including the "Rake's Progress" sequence and the "Conquest of Mexico" (detail above). Early works by Gainsborough and Reynolds anticipate the later "Golden Age" of British painting. The unique Foundling Hospital collection, pictures donated by artists at the time, has been reassembled as a centerpiece. A landscape section is included. To Jan. 3.

# The Genius in the Life of Oscar Wilde

by Polly Devlin

LONDON — In 1893, when he was 38 and king of the louche and literary life of London and Paris, Oscar Wilde, man of letters and professor of aesthetics, sparkling conversationalist, ready wit, brilliant playwright and, not least, society's darling, went to dinner at Blanche Roosevelt's home in Paris.

Before dinner the guests put their hands through a curtain so that the palmist Chiero could read their palms without knowing who they were. Chiero was bewildered by the extraordinary discrepancy between one pair of hands presented to him — the left denoting hereditary tendencies and the right denoting individual development. The left hand, he said, promised a brilliant success, and was the hand of a king, but the right showed impending ruin, a king who would send himself into exile. (That "send himself" is significant, meaning that Wilde manipulated himself toward destruction, as though in some kind of atonement, planning his fall from grace as inevitable. The truth is both more complex and more simple than that.)

Wilde was a superstitious man and asked, "At what date?" "At about your 40th year," Wilde left the party immediately. Two years later he was lying face down on a dysentery-stained plank in Pentonville prison.

Wilde's life was full of such prophecies, but then Wilde's life was full of so much: "Nothing is good in moderation," he once said. "You cannot know the good in anything till you have torn the heart out of it by excess." And by God he lived up to it. Indeed he plotted too freely with his life, not avoiding injury to others.

The late Richard Ellmann, in his scrupulous biography to be published Monday by Hamish Hamilton in London, has done no injury to Wilde.

He was a prodigious man of prodigious appetites, 6 foot 3 in his silk-stockinged feet, a man who gave the '90s their special character and indeed redeemed them from their late Victorian pietism. "The various labels that have been applied to the age, Aestheticism, Decadence, the Beardsley period," Ellmann writes, "ought not to conceal the fact that our first association with it is Wilde, refulgent, majestic, ready to fall."

With this marvelous sentence Ellmann opens his biography — 30 years in the making — and, literary artist that he was, closes it 600 pages later with an equally moving and indeed wifely epitaph: "Now beyond the reach of scandal, his best writings validated by time, he comes before us still, a towering figure, laughing and weeping, with parables and paradoxes, so generous, so amusing and so right."

From the onset of self-consciousness Wilde set about accumulating, assembling and arranging the elements that would make the person we think of as Oscar Wilde. He did it with a brio and consummate style that still amazes — and that amazement, that shocked and often salacious delight, subverts our awareness of his genius. "Art is the only serious



Wilde in New York in 1882 and, right, Lord Alfred Douglas. Inset, caricature of Wilde by Alfred Bryan.

thing in the world," he once said, "and the artist is the only person who is never serious."

What was perfectly serious was his quest for greatness and fame. When he was only 20 he declared: "I'll be a poet, a writer, a dramatist. Somehow or other I'll be famous, and if not famous notorious." He became famous at Oxford and gave a catch phrase for his peers, his detractors and indeed the nation to think about when he sighed, "I find it harder and harder every day to live up to my blue china." Such remarks as "I want to make of my life itself a work of art. I know the price of a fine verse but also of a rose, of a vintage wine, of a colorful tie, of a delicate dish" suggest someone who has chosen perfection of the life rather than the work, an impression reinforced by something he said to André Gide years later: "I have put only talent into my work. I have put all my genius into my life." There was truth to this. Yet, "The Importance of Being Earnest," says, is unimpeachable in its perfection, in its refusal to allow messy emotions to fluster life.

The descriptions of Wilde are startling. One observer spoke of his sharklike mouth, another of his flabby face. Stuart Merrill described him as gigantic, smooth-shaven and rosy "like a great priest of the moon in the time of Heliogabalus." Lady Colin Campbell described him as a great white caterpillar. One Marcel Schwob, a French literary lion of the time, saw "a big man, with a large pasty face, red cheeks, an ironic eye, bad and protrusive teeth, a vicious childlike mouth with lips soft with milk ready to suck some more."

He could behave abominably and often did. At a luncheon party

given for him in Paris by his brother-in-law he arrived an hour late, asked for the shutters to be closed, candles to be lighted and the marble flowers changed. He disregarded the names of those to whom he was introduced, put on airs, questioned people and did not listen to their answers. Yet by the end of the meal he had enchanted everyone there, and Jean-Joseph Renaud wrote that several of the guests wept to think that words should achieve such splendor.

MARCEL PRONST once asked him to dinner. Arriving out of breath two minutes late, Prout could see no sign of Wilde. "Is the English gentleman here?" he asked the servant. "Yes sir, he arrived five minutes ago; he had hardly entered the

drawing room when he asked for the bathroom and he has not come out of it." Prout ran to the end of the passage. "Monsieur Wilde, are you ill?" he asked. "Ah, there you are, Monsieur Prout." Wilde appeared majestically. "No, I am not in the least ill. I thought I was to have the pleasure of dining with you alone, but they showed me into the drawing room and at the end of it were your parents. My courage failed me. . . Goodbye, dear Monsieur Prout, goodbye." Afterwards his parents told Prout that Wilde had looked about and commented, "How ugly your house is."

Wilde once observed: "What is true in a man's life is not what he does but the legend which grows up around him. . . You must never destroy legends." Through them we

are given an inkling of the true physiognomy of a man.

But the abounding legends — which he encouraged — have served his reputation ill. The legends do not relate his courage or his enormous kindness, but dwell on how he flaunted his flamboyant homosexuality in a repressed and festering society. Yet many of his friends and family, and acquaintances like George Bernard Shaw — who didn't miss much — were not aware of Wilde's proclivities. In fact his life seems to have been divided between a clandestine dark sexual side where, with Lord Alfred Douglas, the object of his consuming passion and the instrument of his ruin, he consorted with boy prostitutes; and a public image of self-possession and disinterestedness.

In flexing and muscling his way over the obstacle course of Victorian convention Wilde seems either to have left a part of himself behind or to have allowed to atrophy that secret part needed for fruitfulness and greatness. The raw realities — words Wilde would have hated — are that for all his kindness he had an underdeveloped heart; he refused compassion. The tragedy is that, when the latent compassion was awakened by his harrowing experiences in prison and gigantic reality had come to bear, it was too late; he could not incorporate it. "De Profundis" and "The Ballad of Reading Gaol" are his monuments to the effort. His other great gifts and his stamina had been broken in.

Continued on page 9

# A Triumphant Berlioz in Lyon

by David Stevens

L YON — The case of Hector Berlioz is a strange one, full of contradictions and anomalies on a grandiose scale. The first great French composer since Rameau a century earlier, he was praised in his own country by Meyerbeer and any number of other foreigners, and the love-hate relationship between Berlioz and the French continues to this day. A giant figure of the "romantic" century, he professed not to understand the word; he presented himself as a classicist, his models were Virgil and Shakespeare, Gluck and Beethoven. A megalomaniac and narcissist on a scale rivaling Wagner, he had no Ludwig II to subsidize him, only Napoleon III, who couldn't have cared less.

It has been suggested that the French taste for moderation and antipathy for excess still work against Berlioz, although he has long ceased to be really controversial. The performance history of "Les Troyens" — an opera great in dimension and content — is instructive. It is a vast work, four and a half hours of music, demanding on the resources of even major opera houses and on audiences as well. And, unlike Wagner's music dramas, it is easy to cut; to begin with it comes in two parts that can be given separately, and it is made up of "numbers" that can be removed, like spare parts. All Berlioz ever saw was the second part, "The Trojans at Carthage," cut to strands at the Théâtre Lyrique.

For a long time it was only the Germans who tried to present the two works together — Karlsruhe in 1890, Cologne in 1898, Stuttgart in 1913. It was probably not until 1957 that one could speak of a virtually complete, integral production of the work Berlioz wrote: Championed by Rafael Kubelick, it was given (in English) at Covent Garden.

The centenary of Berlioz's death, 1969, saw the German firm of Bärenreiter publishing its new Berlioz edition, the Dutch firm of Philips comprehensively recording the music with Colin Davis and mostly English orchestras and musicians, and Covent Garden reviving the entire "Troyens" under Davis and this time in French. But Berlioz would



The composer, by Nadar.

have felt right at home at the Paris Opera's centennial contribution — a disgracefully butchered "Troyens." Not until the Marseille Opera mounted the two parts, in 1978 and 1980, could a French audience claim to have heard all the music.

Enter the Berlioz Festival, created in 1979 in Lyon and La Côte-Saint-André, the composer's birthplace 65 kilometers (40 miles) toward the Alps, with Serge Baudo, music director of the Orchestre National de Lyon, as artistic director. At first annual, it now alternates years with Lyon's Biennale de la Danse. Each festival program has looked at Berlioz through a different lens, as it were: a Shakespeare year, for instance, or in juxtaposition with other composers inspired by the same subjects or ideas. In 1980, "La Prière de Troie" and "Les Troyens à Carthage" were given on successive evenings, and this year — after two years of planning and rehearsal — "Les Troyens," staged complete and "en une seule soirée" (as the program

puts it), for the first time in France. Four performances at the Auditorium Maurice Ravel drew Berliozians from far and near for the six and a half hour spectacle — including two one-hour intermissions during which the pilgrims could take food and drink in a tent outside the auditorium. All very Bayreuthian, except that here and there one could spot little pockets of empty seats.

But Berlioz's gigantism is only skin deep. Even when he employs vast forces, he often uses them sparingly. No composer is shrewder in judging the expressive impact of a single instrument. His singers rarely if ever have to overcome a big orchestra in full voice. The conception is vast, the execution economical.

THE staging here by the young French team of Patrice Chaurier and Moshe Leiser fits into this context. Perhaps making a virtue of the auditorium's lack of theatrical machinery — no flies, no wings — they avoided historical pageant or even any attempt to make characters look like "Trojans" or "Carthaginians." No Trojan horse, no palaces or temples, harbors or boats. Christian Rätz's scenery consisted of sand — covering the stage, stone — in the form of a wall that changed its contours from act to act, and to one side the crumbling vestiges of a 19th-century theater — a broken proscenium arch and the adjacent boxes.

What Chaurier and Leiser are on about is the rise and fall of civilizations, without reference to any specific one. Chaurier's costumes are deliberately anonymous, mostly street clothes of vaguely 20th-century configuration. The "Trojan" society is the older, more structured one; the clothes of the populace are shabby and dirty, but there is an identifiable military class with greatcoats and a ruling group with garb that might have been found in some elegant 19th-century trash can. In "Carthage" the people's clothes are identical but cleaner, almost white, while Dido wears a simple white gown, and the relationship between queen and subjects is closer, even affectionate.

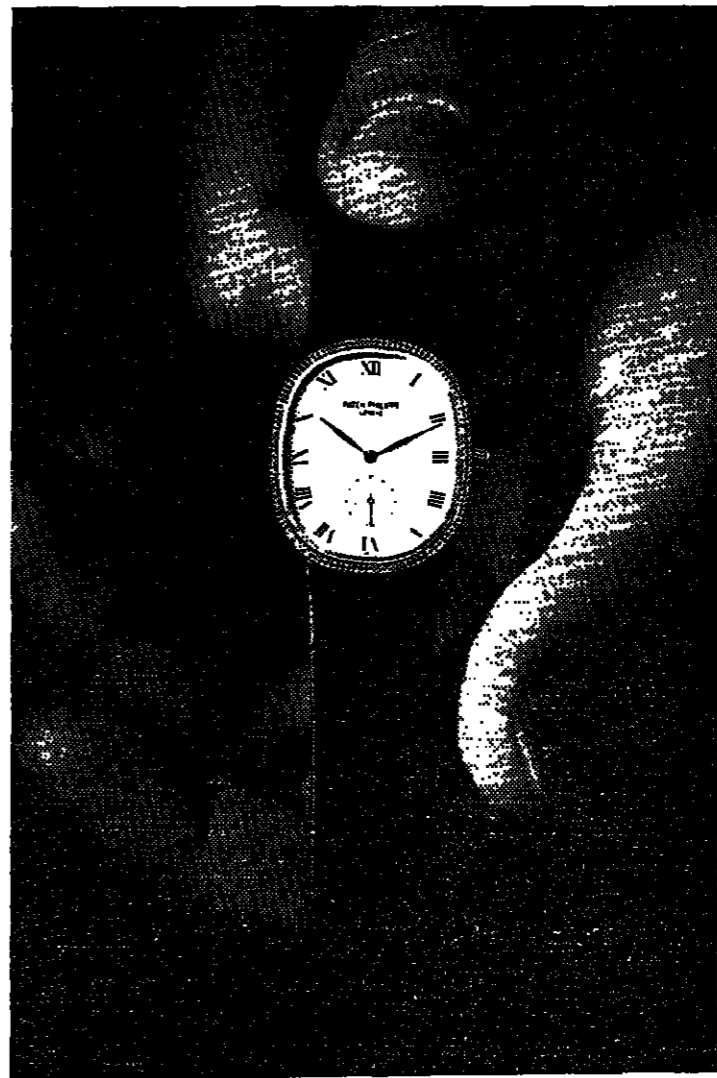
Continued on page 9

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WEEKEND

American Finds Roots in Rural France

by Charles E. Allen

LE DOUHET, France — Speckled with sunflower fields, small vineyards, a 17th-century chateau, a Roman aqueduct and a Romanesque church, Le Douhet is a small farming community accustomed to mild weather and few visitors — but the past several years have not been typical.

When the harsh winter of 1984 hit the cognac-producing region of Charente-Maritime, the inn in Le Douhet sheltered the innkeeper, his poultry, his livestock and one unlikely lodger, Rae Alexander-Minter, a black American anthropologist. Alexander-Minter had come to Le Douhet as the invited guest of one of the village's 518 residents — her cousin once-removed, Jesse Ossawa Tanner.

To Jesse Tanner, who retained no visible link to his black American heritage, Alexander-Minter's trip was an intrusion. "He wanted very much apparently to get rid of the black part of his presence and to remain French," she said.

The author of a popular children's book, "Young and Black in America," Alexander-Minter had begun research on a biography of her family during the 19th century, a family that, she said, was "symbolic of the movement of blacks into the middle class." She had come to Le Douhet to find out more about Jesse Tanner's father, Henry Ossawa Tanner, a 19th-century artist whose work will be seen in 1990 in a retrospective at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

That 1984 visit turned out to be Alexander-Minter's only encounter with the 81-year-old Jesse Tanner, who died later that spring. But she has come to know his son Jacques well — he is the mayor of Le Douhet — and today she maintains close ties with the French Tanners.

A handsome, articulate woman in her late 40s, Alexander-Minter had written to Jesse Tanner early in 1984 and, when she received no answer, she telephoned him. "He was very abrupt," she said. "I was not a race problem. But I told him, 'This is not a race problem, this is a family concern. You're the closest person to Tanner the artist, and I need to know what you know, for my own information and for my manuscript.' It was obvious that he didn't want to see me."

Months later, Jesse Tanner finally agreed to see her. But only days afterward he sent a telegram saying that he had a bad fall and would not be able to see her after all. Alexander-Minter nonetheless flew to Paris and boarded a train for Le Douhet. "When I got to the little village, I went to the inn and I rang up and I said to whoever had answered that I was here and I wanted to see Jesse," Alexander-Minter said. "Then the phone went dead."

Undeterred, she walked down the road to her cousin's imposing estate. "This wizened old man came to the door, bent over and white as the driven snow. He had a day's growth of beard and he was disheveled and he had a cane," she said, with my brown face,

"I'm your cousin from America." And he said, "You are a determined woman!"

The only child of the American artist and a singer of Swedish-Scottish origin, Jesse Tanner was born in the United States but when he was 6 his family returned to France, where Henry Tanner had been living.

Jesse Tanner never visited the United States, Minter only during afternoons when other relatives were away. And she later discovered that he had described her to his family as an American journalist. "It was only by a sheer fluke," she said, "that the father was talking about me and he inadvertently said

in his home, brought back his Afro-American heritage, which he was trying to forget," she said. "You know my son has teen-age children and I'm not sure how they're going to take to you being here," Jesse Tanner told her. "And my son is the mayor of this village."

Jesse Tanner agreed to see Alexander-Minter only during afternoons when other relatives were away. And she later discovered that he had described her to his family as an American journalist. "It was only by a sheer fluke," she said, "that the father was talking about me and he inadvertently said



At top, Jacques Tanner and his wife and, left, Henry Tanner in his Paris studio; right, Rae Alexander-Minter.

spoke very little of his past, even to closest family members. "My father was not the least bit talkative," said his son, Jacques. "One thing that especially held him back was this sort of complex about his black and mixed family origins. I believe that is what brought about a sort of rupture with the past." He added: "I think that at the time there was a certain reticence on my father's side to even say or let it be known that he had a black family."

Jesse Tanner's reticence stood like a brick wall between Alexander-Minter and her French family. "My presence in his village,

the arrière petite nièce. And Jacques said, 'The grand-niece of the artist! We thought she was a journalist.'"

In the end, Jesse Tanner's apprehensions were unfounded. "I told him that I thought it was very good, that I was not the least bit shocked," said Jacques Tanner. "That on the contrary I found her to be quite nice and that I thought it was tremendous that she could be so interested in the family, looking at all that she had done to find us. I felt that he experienced a sort of solace afterward. It was very nice. As though there was nothing more that he needed to say."

The owner-director of the health foods business that Jesse Tanner founded, Jacques Tanner says he has no problems with his mixed racial heritage: "France is a multi-racial society. It always has been and it always will be."

Born several years after his grandfather's death, Jacques Tanner never met either of his grandparents. Although he knew that he had black American roots, he knew very little about Henry Ossawa Tanner. "Around 16 or 18 I began to discover that my grandfather was a well-known painter in the U.S., but I knew nothing in great detail," he said, "because my father — who still had a large number of paintings — never hung one in our home, nor showed them to me. They were in suitcases and attics."

In his 20s, Jacques Tanner began to see some of these paintings for the first time as his father packed them off to American collectors and museums. "I thought that since he was an American artist that his paintings should return to his native country, since there were people there in a position to show them to a large public," said Tanner. Today only one or two of the paintings remain in Le Douhet.

Despite what he saw of the paintings, Tanner said, "It has only been in the past three years that Rae has made me discover the quality of his work through photographs or catalogues edited in the U.S."

As mayor of Le Douhet and as the regional official of France's Rassemblement pour la République party (that of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac), Jacques Tanner has been the bridge between Alexander-Minter and the people of Le Douhet. "The first time I came I never met the townspeople; Jesse closed them off to me," Alexander-Minter said. "In essence, I wasn't privileged to meet other people. My circle opened with Jacques. I am part of every family function."

As for the reaction of the townspeople to the mayor's American cousin, Jacques Tanner said: "When someone talks of American family members, people are not surprised to see someone with a different color of skin."

In 1989, Tanner and his wife plan to attend the opening of the Philadelphia Museum of Art exhibition. "We will do our best to go," he said, "because that will be our way of paying homage to Grandfather."

Despite his initial reluctance, Jesse Tanner, who as a child often served as a model for his father's paintings, gave Alexander-Minter unrestricted access to the artist's possessions, where forging among drawings, diaries, documents and other paraphernalia, she was able to piece together a more complete picture of her great-uncle.

Henry Ossawa Tanner became the best-known son of a family that Alexander-Minter called among the "first vestige of the black elite" in America.

Tanner was the son of Bishop Benjamin Tucker Tanner, a minister, teacher, author and editor. Born a freeman in Pennsylvania in 1835, Benjamin Tanner was a noted civil rights leader, or "a race man" as they were



Henry Ossawa Tanner's "The Young Sabot Maker," 1895.

then known. Henry Tanner's sister, Helle Tanner, a graduate of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, was the first woman and the first black to pass medical board examinations in Alabama. And his brother Carlton was an influential minister in the African Methodist Church.

A graduate of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and the first black admitted to the American National Academy of Design, Henry Ossawa Tanner left the United States for France in 1891 because, as Alexander-Minter put it, "he could not paint and fight for civil rights too." He settled in France, and was eventually made a chevalier in the French Legion of Honor.

Through the 1920s Harlem Renaissance brought about an explosive turnout for black American artists, Tanner was never thought to return to the United States. He remained an active absentee member of the NAACP and kept close ties with black American leaders, such as Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois. He was hailed by the press of his day as America's "foremost Negro artist." Although he took issue

with this categorization, the artist — who died in 1937 at the age of 78 — stood as a beacon for his younger contemporaries, including Erin Douglas and Hale Woodruff.

Best known for his genre paintings, Tanner is one of the most highly-priced American black artists today, with his paintings fetching as much as \$250,000. Although the influence of the Impressionist movement can be seen in his later work, his paintings are most remarkable for their religious-inspired use of light and shadow.

Funded by a grant from the Pennsylvania Academy of the Arts, Alexander-Minter is working with the curator Dewey Moseby to write the catalogue for the Tanner exhibition in 1990. This retrospective will include 125 works, and will tour New York and Washington before being shown in Paris. It will also include several of his photographs, including the models for his best known painting, "The Banjo Player," now at Tuskegee University. Not present in the Philadelphia exhibition are three Tanner paintings owned by the Louvre Museum. All three have been transferred to the new Musée d'Orsay.

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbols, volume, high, low, and change.

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Thursdays NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

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NASDAQ Index table showing Composite, Industrial, Utilities, and Finance indices.

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NASDAQ Diary table listing specific stock transactions on the NASDAQ exchange.

AMEX Stock Index table showing the performance of the AMEX Stock Index.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Jumps on Fresh Buying

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared Thursday in active trading as investors inaugurated the fourth quarter with a buying spree that started among blue chip and technology issues and spread to the broader market.

Analysts said buyers were encouraged by a rosier outlook on interest rates — supported by a firm dollar and rising bond prices — and the view that the U.S. trade deficit will narrow. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 5.71 points Wednesday, climbed 42.92 points to close at 2,639.20. Gainers led losers by 2 to 1, and volume rose to about 194.15 million shares from 153.07 million on Wednesday.

Prices also advanced in active trading of over-the-counter and American Stock Exchange issues.

"We've seen an upside explosion in these stocks and now everybody is jumping on the bandwagon," said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential Bache.

"Fresh cash is coming into the market," said Peter Furniss, managing director of equity trading at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. He predicted the market in the fourth quarter will be "fairly volatile while trending higher."

Analysts said the market is also being aided by expectations that when the August U.S. trade figures are released Oct. 14, they will show a narrower deficit than the \$16.5 billion July figure.

A smaller trade deficit would help stabilize the dollar and by alleviating inflation fears, would help the bond market. This, in turn, could ease equity investors' worries about rising interest rates.

National Semiconductor led the actives, rising 1 1/4 to 20 1/2 on 3.5 million shares. The company received approval Wednesday to buy Fairchild Semiconductor. Smith Barney repeated a buy recommendation, calling National Semiconductor "very undervalued" in relation to others in the semiconductor group.

Michael Gumpert, an analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert, repeated buy recommendations on several semiconductor issues, saying he expects industry shipments to climb in 1988.

Motorola rose 3/4 to 73 1/4. Texas Instruments 3/4 to 77 1/4. Advanced Micro Devices 2 1/4 to 24 1/4 and Intel 2 1/4 to 60 1/4.

Union Carbide was second on the active list, jumping 2 1/4 to 30 1/4. Leslie Ravitz of Salomon Brothers upgraded his rating to buy from hold, forecasting a sharp rise in profits next year due to improved pricing for ethylene and ethylenedichloride products.

Other ethylene producers also rose. Vista Chemical gained 1 1/4 to 53 1/4. Dow Chemical 2 to 107 1/4 and National Distillers 3 1/4 to 87.

Paper stocks rose amid expectations of surging profits for the third and fourth quarters, analyst said. Union Camp jumped 3 to 47 1/4 and Scott Paper 2 1/4 to 85 1/4. (UPI, Reuters)

Table A: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table B: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table C: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table D: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table E: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table F: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table G: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table H: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table I: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table J: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table K: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table L: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table M: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table N: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table O: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table P: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table Q: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table R: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table S: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table T: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table U: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

Table V: NYSE Most Active Stocks (continued)

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(Continued on next left-hand page)

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

100th Anniversary Report

Section One: What's Inside

This special edition is the first of two marking the 100th anniversary of the International Herald Tribune. Founded Oct. 4, 1887 in Paris by James Gordon Bennett Jr., as the European edition of his New York Herald, the newspaper has appeared under its current name since May 22, 1967 — 20 years ago.

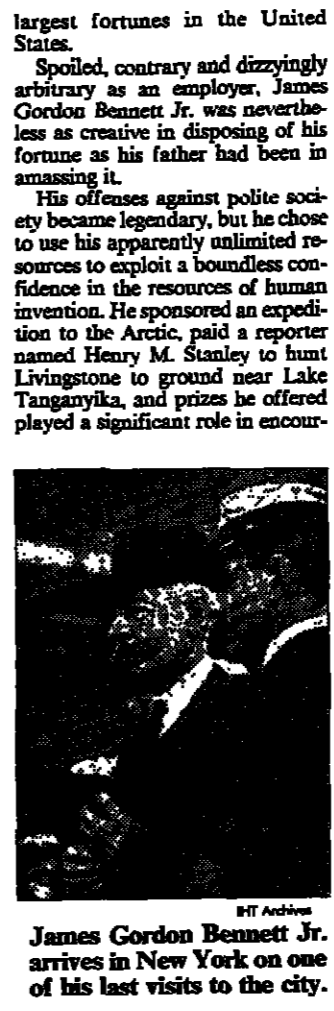
- Along the years, there have been memorable moments. Some centered on events, others on personalities, still others on both. In the pages of this report are some notable front pages, stories about many of the people who have helped shape this newspaper into what it is today, and articles on the paper's history. A second section will be published tomorrow.



ON July 21, 1969, in three simple but stunning words, the International Herald Tribune immortalized in print what had existed for centuries only in human dreams: "MAN ON MOON."

A Century of 'Speaking Up'

By Vicky Elliott International Herald Tribune. A GOOD newspaper speaks for itself. So said James Gordon Bennett Jr. in 1887. Now, a century later, the newspaper he founded in Paris is still speaking up — "alive and well and living in a rented office in Neuilly," as a famous alumnus named Art Buchwald once put it.



James Gordon Bennett Jr. arrives in New York on one of his last visits to the city.

The Herald brought a gust of fresh air into European journalism, but its founder was not about to make a fuss about it. "This is not a new newspaper," Bennett snorted in reply to one of the paper's earliest readers. "The Herald is over a half a century old. The fact that we have chosen to publish a European edition is a detail. We do not, moreover, believe in buncombe articles about 'long-felt needs' and telling what one intends to do, and what not to do."

near Paris's central post office. They were soon rolling out lavish feature supplements in color; a decade later, they introduced halftone photographic reproduction. Distribution similarly kept up with the latest trends. In 1908, having experimented with a racing car or two, the Herald retired its cyclists and horse-drawn delivery vans for a fleet of motorized delivery trucks.

Buchwald: A Funny Thing Happened...

By Nick Stout International Herald Tribune. ART Buchwald was in Paris studying on the GI Bill and trying to survive by writing occasional articles for Variety when he strolled into the Herald office one day and asked Eric Hawkins, the managing editor, for a job reporting on Parisian nightlife.

This was in the late '40s, times were tough, and Hawkins rejected the idea immediately. He explained that he couldn't afford to hire a cabaret critic, that the paper didn't need one anyway, and added that in any case he would never consider giving such a choice assignment to a 23-year-old student who couldn't speak French.

"Some people would have taken this as a rejection," he likes to say, recalling that day 39 years ago. "The story has been told so often over the years that a few details may have given way to legend, but it continues something like this: Buchwald waited a few weeks until Hawkins had gone on leave, then went back to the Rue de Berri and casually told Geoffrey Parsons, the editor, that he and Hawkins had been 'talking about me doing a nightclub column.'"

The upshot was that Hawkins returned from vacation to find Buchwald happily typing away in the newsroom — and distracting his new colleagues as he laughed out loud at his own work. "And I started this little nightclub column," Buchwald recalled recently, "and it wasn't a great column by any means but it was a start and it was an end and here I was on the Rue de Berri and all the ladies of ill repute right down the street and I crashed through them every night to the paper. It was very glamorous."



Montparnasse in the 1920s: A Reporter Looks Back on the 'Seacoast of Bohemia'

From 1927 to 1935, Al Laney worked as city editor and night editor of the Paris Herald before returning to New York to become one of the Herald Tribune's most respected sportswriters. In 1947, he published 'Paris Herald — The Incredible Newspaper,' an evocative memoir of his Paris years and the paper's own story. That book's first chapter, an essay on the joys of being a journalist in Paris, is excerpted here. It probably lured to Paris more past and present editorial staffers than any other single work.

By Al Laney. THE terrace at the Café du Dôme was filling up. White-aproned garçons scurried about, taking orders, delivering drinks and between times placing new tables on the sidewalk until they stretched almost to the curb. The season was in summer and the time of day mid-afternoon. Between the broad awes of the plane trees along the boulevard little wavering patches of sunlight fell on the pavement like tiny spotlights on a stage. News-stand boys, in twos and threes, looked brightly around, greeted acquaintances, found seats and began to talk.

In a far corner, his back against the glass partition that separated the Dôme's terrace from the next, a young man sat and surveyed the pleasant scene. He was about to embark upon an adventure. Hundreds of other Americans would do likewise and then talk about it for the remainder of their lives. For he was a young newspaperman, and he had made the fateful obvious discovery that Paris was the most desirable place in the world for a stay of any length, from a day to a lifetime. And he was about to get a job on the Paris Herald, already a legend, the most famous of all expatriate American newspapers and destined soon to become more famous still.



parts of Paris, Americans were sitting, too, this day, concerned not with art and life in their deeper meanings, but greatly concerned with entertainment and play. For these were the Fabulous '20s. The Era of Wonderful Nonsense was about to begin. The tide of American invasion was rising. This was the tide which, rolling in succeeding waves of reverse migration, was soon to engulf Paris and, before receding just ahead of catastrophe and distress, was to produce that incredible period in Paris and Europe which now seems as remote as the 19th century.

erary men of another day had sat, and at the other, where the Boulevard Saint Michel meets the Observatoire, was the Closier des Lilas, the last link with the old Latin Quarter of song and story. And here where he sat, were the two cafés of the Dôme and the Rotonde, facing one another across the broad carrefour where the Boulevard Raspail cut through. Around these two cafés the whole life of the Quarter was centralized. Here Art had her abode. This was not the old Latin Quarter of Du Maurier and Trilby, but a new district that had emerged from World War I. And here on the Dôme terrace at this moment sat Kiki, the famous artists' model, pale face heavy with rouge, a white mouse on her wrist, the Trilby of the 1920s.

the young hopeful of the New Republic, who had just abandoned America with a fanfare of trumpets for a life of creation in Montparnasse. On any day you might sit near Pablo Picasso and hear him speak. What matter if most of those present were Bohemia's failures and camp followers? The Quarter was more alive than ever it had been before, the young man felt. This was the time, this was the place. At a table against the wall just by the entrance, he had noticed a big blond man reading a copy of the Paris Herald. He was not only reading it, but making marks upon its front page with a pencil that clearly came from a newspaper's copy desk. He was immediately identifiable as an employee of the paper, probably a copy reader. Paying out of his meager residue of francs, the young man pushed his way among the crowded tables and stood before the big fellow, who after a moment looked up and said: "Hullo there. Sit down and have a drink, I'm Curley."



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The survey conducted by ASEP for the Banco de Santander and directed by the sociologist Juan Díez Nicolás shows that 44% of stock exchange investors read the corresponding daily information in ABC.

STUDY OF STOCK EXCHANGE INVESTOR ATTITUDES.

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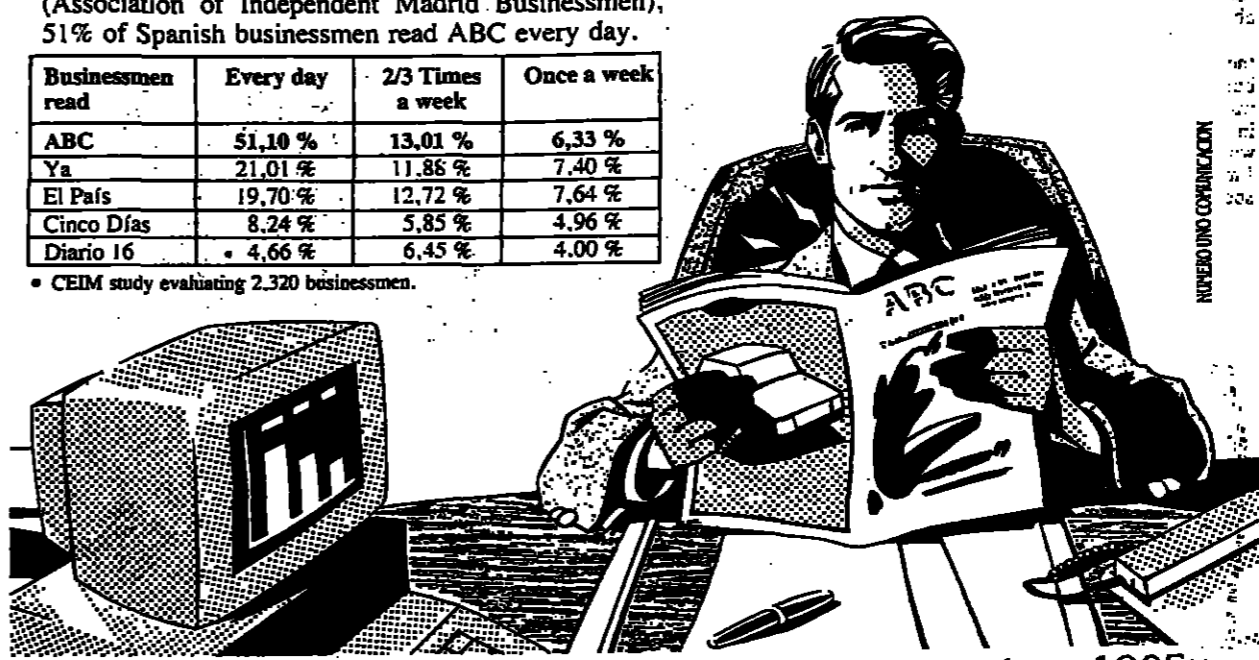
Newspaper	%
ABC	44
El País	23
Expansión	15
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• ASEP study evaluating 1,200 opinions.

According to the latest survey conducted by CEIM (Association of Independent Madrid Businessmen), 51% of Spanish businessmen read ABC every day.

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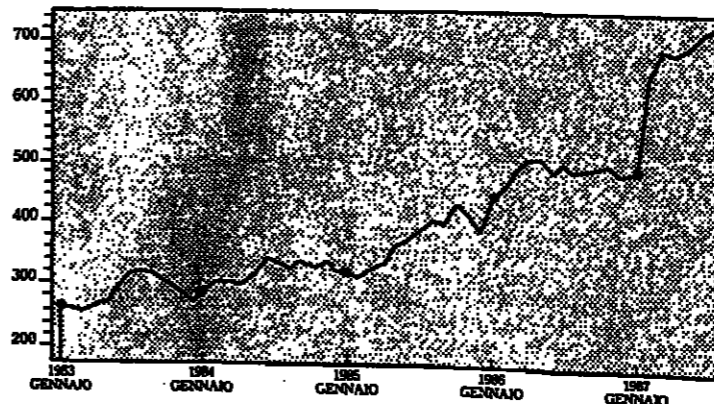
"La Repubblica" is Italy's leading quality newspaper. The trend of the opening months of 1987 shows a further increase:

497,000 copies sold in January; 664,000 in February; 691,000 in March; 682,000 in April; 689,000 in May; 719,000 in June; 723,000 in July; 719,000 in August.

• for readership: an ISEGI survey - a collective survey into average-day newspaper readership - provides figures of 2,794,000 daily readers of "La Repubblica" for 1987.

• for circulation uniformity: "La Repubblica" is the only national daily. Readers and copies are distributed in every region of Italy, in proportion to the population profile.

• on Fridays, "La Repubblica", with its "Business and Finance" supplement, becomes the leading economic-financial newspaper: from January to July 1987, the sales of "La Repubblica" with its "Business and Finance" supplement reached an average total of 770,000 copies.



THE R  
 IRRE

# The Day the Paris Herald Covered Up the Bikini

By Linda Healey  
International Herald Tribune

**T**HE fashion editor had only one word for it: "Wow!"

And although her article has been the smallest in the history of the paper, the brief report that it shared packaged a number of bylines.

When the bikini was unveiled in Paris, on July 5, 1946, all the Herald editorial staffers wanted to cover the story. The collective article that ran in the next day's paper included the following editor's note:

"For the first time in history, the entire staff of the European Edition and the foreign service of the New York Herald Tribune now in Paris assisted yesterday on covering the same assignment. Each was so determined to do that job that, for the sake of organizational morale, they were all assigned to the story. It turned out to be an exhibition of the world's smallest bathing suit, modeled at the Piscine Molitor. Most of their stories are printed below, although some of them are still writing."

Thus it happened that everybody from Paris bureau chief John "Tex" O'Reilly to sports columnist Eddie Snow ended up reporting on the swimwear scoop. Their overheated, tongue-in-cheek dispatches considered the subject from just about every angle.

"Bare-Foot Boy Abroad" was the subhead on O'Reilly's contribution, which reported: "There was a row of girls parading around in swimsuits and the judges were working overtime. Every one of 'em, I mean the girls, was as pretty as a spotted pup under a red wagon."



Bikini Days: Michele Bernardini models the first, in 1946.

Snow took a cooler line. "The track was fast and considerable race was displayed on all sides," he reported.

The bikini's political implications were not lost on political correspondent William J. Humphreys,

who worried that "there is considerable danger of a disreputable race among the big powers."

Atomic energy correspondent William Attwood's copy also predicted serious competition: "We'll find ways of making more spectacular suits than this one," a rival manufacturer of sports clothing told Attwood. "Just give us time."

Historical perspective was offered by Vincent Bugaja, a veteran presser staffer who, among other things, compiled "Fifty Years Ago Today." He compared the bikini to the bathing costumes of 1896 and concluded: "It's all a matter of relativity. I'm glad none of my relatives were around when I attended yesterday's display."

And entertainment editor David Perlmutter declared: "If this is what goes on normally at Molitor, night life in Paris does not hold a candle to afternoon life."

In fact, the only person not in on the action was a Herald Tribune photographer. For reasons unexplained, a thousand words were preferable to a picture.



# Harvey Brodsky, Pablo Picasso, Gloria Segall and, Yes, the Art of Love

By Nick Stout  
International Herald Tribune

**L**IKE so many of Art Buchwald's readers, the young man from Philadelphia wrote a letter in 1958 to the only person in the world who could help him save his romance.

The man, a Temple University pre-law student named Harvey Brodsky, explained that he was in love with a certain Gloria Segall, whom he described as "the greatest living fan that Picasso has." In his zeal to impress her, Brodsky had offered to obtain Picasso's autograph. Now, to get his girl, he had to come up with the signature.

Buchwald, who often joked about the avalanche of oddball mail he received, thought this request so outlandish that he devoted an entire column to it.

"Please try to help me," Brodsky wrote. "The futures of two young people depend on it. She is miserable without me and I without her. Everything depends on you."

The letter ran for several paragraphs and concluded as follows: "I, HARVEY BRODSKY, 5627 Arlington Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on this twelfth day of FEBRUARY, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight, do solemnly swear that any item received by me from

ART BUCHWALD (namely PABLO PICASSO'S AUTOGRAPH) will never be sold or given to anyone except MISS GLORIA SEGALL, 2601 Parkway, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania."

Musing that the world "must be moving ahead pretty fast culturally when a girl won't make up with her boyfriend unless he produces Pablo Picasso's signature," Buchwald moved on to the next column.

It happened, however, that a well-known photographer named David Douglas Duncan read the column in Cannes as he was en route to have lunch with Picasso. The request was relayed, the artist

## FUNNY

(Continued from Page 1)

"Joan of Arc" by offering him free tickets to an upcoming film.

Infuriated at this apparent breach of protocol, the producer, Walter Wanger, immediately denounced Buchwald as immature.

Buchwald countered by telling a wire service reporter, "In France when a producer doesn't like what a critic says, he challenges him to a duel. If Mr. Wanger will send his seconds, we can discuss weapons."

There was never a duel, but the story got good play. And Buchwald's worldwide recognition grew.

Buchwald once drove to Moscow from Paris and then wrote 10 articles on what it was like for a capitalist to go to a communist country in a Chrysler Imperial. On discovering the state of Russian roads, he quipped, "We begin to understand why Napoleon turned back."

When Billy Wilder was touring Europe and promoting "Some Like It Hot," Buchwald got to the crux of the matter by quoting the worried director as saying, "The picture is making a fortune, everyone is laughing, the theaters are crowded, but the question I have to face every morning is: 'Could this film win first prize at the Yugoslav Film Festival?'"



Buchwald: Smoking out a story on the Champs Elysees.

By now Buchwald had broadened his beat to concentrate more on the Paris social scene. He was dropping in regularly at the big hotels — the Ritz, the Crillon, the George V — to hobnob with Jack Benny, Gene Kelly or Elizabeth Taylor. The stars, eager to have him report on their presence in Paris, sometimes would call Buchwald first and say, "Could you take us to a good restaurant today?"

Hawkins has noted in his memoirs that, although the famous arrivals and departures were picked up by the wire services, "The saloon reporting as known in New York and Hollywood was still unpracticed in Paris until Buchwald saw its possibilities for an American columnist abroad."

By 1952, the column had become "Europe's Lighter Side," but was bound only by Buchwald's imagination. It was also appearing regularly in the parent New York Herald Tribune. Later, as more papers picked it up, the column became simply "Art Buchwald."

"You can't believe how loose and laid back everything was," Buchwald recalled. "I had complete freedom to do anything."

the worst thing you can take on vacation."

By 1962, Buchwald himself was ready for a vacation. His reservoir of fun and games was running dry, and in June he confirmed the prevailing rumors that he would be leaving Paris to test his talent on the political front in Washington.

"After 14 years of pacing up and down the boulevards of Paris," he wrote at the time, "we decided it was time we got reacquainted with the land of our birth as well as giving our livers a long-needed rest."

His friends were doubtful. He could never compete with "serious journalists," they said.

Of course, they were wrong. After an inaugural column from Washington about the hassles of house-hunting, Buchwald proceeded to perfect the political satire that would win him a Pulitzer Prize for outstanding commentary in 1982.

For most of Buchwald's time in Paris, his column was anchored to no particular spot in the Herald's pages. That changed with the arrival of Cutler as editor.

"I thought the column deserved an anchor," he said, "and after a big fight with circulation I moved the comics off the back page and put Buchwald in the upper left-hand corner."

More than a quarter of a century later, Buchwald and Cutler are both long gone from Paris, but the column hasn't budged from the back page. Although the Herald Tribune is only one of 550 papers in which the column now appears, it remains Buchwald's favorite, for obvious reasons.

Looking back, he said, "We had a wonderful time and we lived the life that we were supposed to live, granted to us by the French-American rules of youth."

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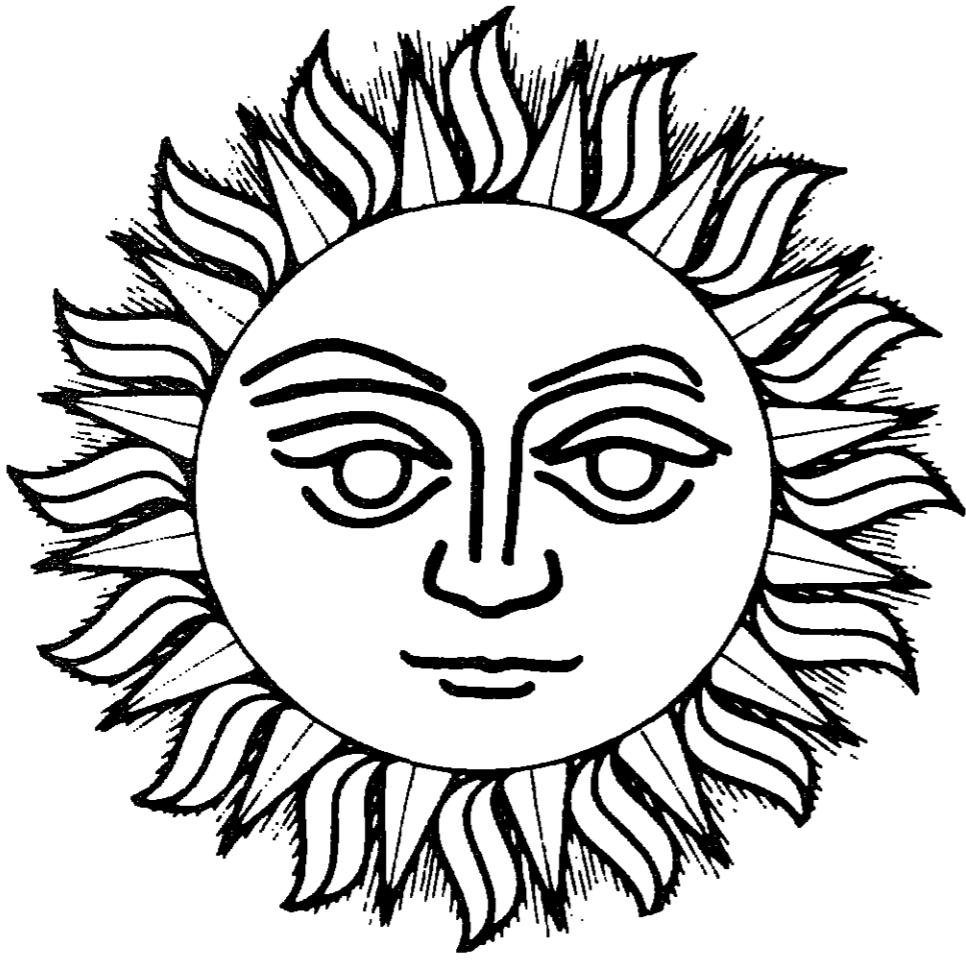
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# JOURNAL DE GENÈVE



LE QUOTIDIEN SUISSE  
D'AUDIENCE INTERNATIONALE

## A Fashion Reporter's Favorite Anecdote

The author has covered the vagaries and vagueries of the Paris fashion scene for decades and picked this story as her all-time favorite. It appeared in the IHT of April 19, 1979.

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

**I**n one of last week's spiciest moments, Pierre Cardin called Anna Piaggi, Karl Lagerfeld's escort, muse and best friend, a monkey and a clown. It happened at a dinner party closing the fashion season, a hectic time that always carries some madness about it anyhow.

One must also understand that this is not exactly a normal crowd — women crazy about dresses, men crazy about each other. Talents, phobias, groupies, cliques. As for the clothes, they beat anything on the runway: leather and gold chains, bare shoulders and lace, sequins and lamé — one big fashion orgasm. But even in that crowd, Anna Piaggi turned out to be too much.

At Le Sept, a restaurant that started out being frankly gay but is now chic and very Tout Paris, a prominent French fashion editor was hosting a dinner for international fashion. Cardin was seated at the table of French Vogue editor Françoise Crescent, who has great social clout without trying.

Other fashion luminaries, such as Pierre Balmain (in a Zorro-black cape) and Guy Laroche (in satin blouson), were distributed evenly, except for poor Marc Bohan from Dior, who arrived late and ended up in Siberia — downstairs and not too far, in fact, from the toilets. Lagerfeld came even later, but he fared better.

Now, two things: Lagerfeld is the acknowledged king of Paris fashion today, and he is also a close friend of Miss Crescent. So he headed straight for her table in a well-planned, calculated Versailles grand entrance. (Lagerfeld is mad for the 18th century. He sleeps in a period red brocade bed and dines only by candlelight.)

His ponytail tied in an impeccable bow, his mouth touched up with lip gloss, he walked in, fanning himself with huge black feathers. Behind him, Piaggi looked like some giant chandelier put in summer storage, her head wrapped in white gauze, in her La Scala dress, an enormous lace crinoline so big that in order to accommodate her skirts, one had to move Neiman Marcus President Philip Miller (he squeezed right to make room).



Fashion Madness: Piaggi as sketched by Lagerfeld (inset).

As Lagerfeld and Piaggi moved in like a two-piece armada, Cardin started agitating and mumbling that this was "a scandal, a disgrace, a shame to Paris fashions... Madwoman of Chaillet, I'm finishing my dessert then out, can't take it anymore." And on and on.

Everybody was seated and the commotion was over when, in a dead silence, Cardin, obviously still in shock, turned to Piaggi, who was at the other end of the table and said (yes, loudly): "Madame, you are a clown."

Everybody stops eating. Lagerfeld stops fanning, looks right, then left, everybody holds his breath, hoping it is all going to be a big joke. But not at all. One second later, Cardin struck again: "And you are a monkey."

At this point, Lagerfeld choked in his stiff, custom-made Hilditch and Key collar. He was about to jump on Cardin — "Non, vraiment, ce monsieur" — when his neighbor, who was dying for a fight, possibly a duel, thought about the hostess, a good friend, and held Lagerfeld back. It wasn't too hard.

It all fizzled out, with Lagerfeld pushing back his plate, saying

"He's out my appetite," and fanning himself furiously. Meanwhile, Piaggi never said a word. She just looked at Cardin and went on with her dinner. A lady.

The fight was off, but not the tongue-wagging. Why would Cardin, a gentle, elegant man, choose to insult a woman in public? Could it be that he was miffed by Lagerfeld's getting so much attention? Hardly, if one knows Cardin, a man of worldwide scope and so totally self-centered that he can monologue you to death.

Was it not the sincere reaction of a designer who has done a lot for fashion and who was truly shocked by what he considers fashion decadence? Is it possible that there is some kind of fashion generation gap? But why get so mad?

And who exactly is Piaggi? A fashion freak? Yes and no, though God knows she more than looks like one in all those Visconti plumes, ruffles, cartwheels, bustles and gold-headed canes.

At Lagerfeld's collection, for instance, it was 9 A.M. and most people were not sure whether they'd got their sweaters on right. Piaggi arrived wearing a black ruf-

fle on her head — "part of a Venetian costume," she said — fastened with a bunch of fresh red roses. She had picked up her dress — black and pearly over Pierrot pants — at the flea market.

She was fanning herself (these two are big on fans) with four giant and slightly dusty white ostrich feathers, the kind one sees on 18th-century what they were for. Lagerfeld is fixing a bed up for his Brittany château, and let her have them, "because I have a slight cold," she said with a deep-throated chuckle that is as close as she comes to laughing.

People who know Piaggi will say she was a nice, literate and very polite if obscure woman before she met Lagerfeld 10 years ago. Lagerfeld has changed considerably, too, since he's met her. He used to shun all publicity, going around in Chinese-like black-cotton uniforms. Austere, no fuss, no frills. Now, he is on that crazy dress-up kick, and his friends worry that he may be overdoing it. "Karl is so big, he doesn't need cheap publicity," one of his closest friends said last week. "I'm sad to see him behaving like that."

Could it be that Piaggi is a bad influence, some kind of *femme fatale* whose impact could go farther than just Lagerfeld's personality? In real life, she works for Italian Vogue, where she has two pages, often illustrated with colorful sketches by Lagerfeld.

Lagerfeld claims she is a peasant with a total fascination for clothes who keeps inventing fashion as she goes. When she goes to the country for the weekend, she brings five steamer trunks and changes an average of six times a day. One way or another, she must have a strong influence on his clothes.

Asked if that was so, Piaggi said recently, "I guess so. But we're very independent, you know. I never wear Chloe's clothes. Maybe a shirt here, a dress there. I like to mix everything, modern clothes with vintage clothes."

"I love dresses. I feel like some sort of missionary. I can transform everything. I can make something out of nothing, just by changing the accessories."

"Do we talk fashion with Karl? Yes, but indirectly."

Doesn't she mind people laughing and cracking jokes? "It doesn't worry me," she said. "People can usually tell I'm having fun. I'm never aggressive. I hope, or vulgar. In any case, if people are nasty, I pay no attention."



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**HERALD**

(Continued from Page 1)

The losses did not, however, deter him from living the high life, whether headquartered in his residence on the Champs-Élysées (one of several he kept in Europe) or running the proverbial tight ship at his two newspapers via cable from his yacht in the Mediterranean. It was when the Great War broke out that Bennett really came into his own, and it was not long before he began calling for the United States to join the Allies against Germany.

As his mainly British staff melted away, he reared up "like an old warhorse," as one employee put it, taking it upon himself to report, to edit, to do whatever was necessary to ensure that the paper was printed every day. While other dailies in the capital shut down and moved with the government to Bordeaux, Bennett was left to battle with the censor, providing sections in French and news from the front to Parisians who were thirsting for the details.

Bennett did not live to see the end of the war. His papers did not flourish. Several years after his death in the spring of 1918, both newspaper properties were acquired by Frank A. Munsey, then owner of the New York Sun. In New York, the paper was now failing, but the Paris Herald, whose circulation had boomed from a mere 12,000 in the late 1880s to an unprecedented 350,000 with the arrival of General John J. Pershing's American Expeditionary Force, provided an unexpected windfall.

Although circulation had plummeted after the doughboys sailed home, the huge profits of 1917-18 were squirreled away and forgotten. Munsey's surprised accountant discovered a hoard worth about \$1 million.

Munsey's reign was brief ("Six Transits Gloria Munsey," an office wag recorded among the graffiti on the wall of the editorial room), and the paper in 1924 passed into the hands of Helen and Ogden Reid, already owners of the New York Tribune, founded in 1841 by Horace Greeley. The Paris paper did not add the Tribune name for another decade, and then only after it merged with a local rival, the European edition of the Chicago Tribune.

The 1920s were years of plente in Paris, and transatlantic traffic of all kinds began to generate the highest excitement. The U.S. troops were replaced by shiploads of American tourists whose thirst for France was particularly whetted by the constraints of American Prohibition.

Lindbergh was mobbed, the first telephone link between the New and Old Worlds was made in 1927, and the Herald began to address itself still more exclusively to the expanding American community. The news desk, never abstemious, became a fount of drinking yams, and the copy editors gave free rein to their imagination as they padded out the skeleton cables that arrived from New York.

To hear it from Al Laney, then night editor of the paper, a stimulating amount of the news was either written before it happened or spun out of whole (well, almost

lished by error when in fact his plane was still missing in fog. Most copies of that edition were received in time, but the rival Paris Tribune got hold of one and featured it proudly the next day.

The Herald's staff during this period included a generous complement of oddballs, including Vincent Bugeja, a Maltese Socialist, mathematician and man-about-town; and Sparrow Robinson, an ancient promoter from the Lower East Side who talked out of the side of his mouth and seemed to write that way as well. The Sparrow in his column gave the low-



Paris Herald offices at 21, Rue de Berri, in early 1950s.

whole) cloth. One slow news night, he records, the desk blew up a single paragraph of innocuous agency copy about a Pacific storm into a lead story proclaiming that the Pacific island of Yap had been engulfed by a tidal wave; on another occasion, while all France waited for the arrival of the airmen Richard E. Byrd, a prepared lead announcing his safe landing was pub-

lished every morning on the "sporting situation," which, in plainer English, was a folksy chronicle of those places in Paris where gentlemen and ladies, his Old Pal the Duke of Windsor included, could cheerfully expect to wet their whistles.

The American community in the 1920s supported a half-dozen or so English-language publications,

most more finely tuned than the Herald to the artistic currents of the day. The Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune, alert to the avant-garde movements of the Left Bank, attracted literary talent in a range of capacities. Waverley Root served as its book editor, and Henry Miller as a proofreader. But more people read the venerable Herald, including the relatively affluent tourists, and its superior financial stability was secured by the advertising drummed up by an old-

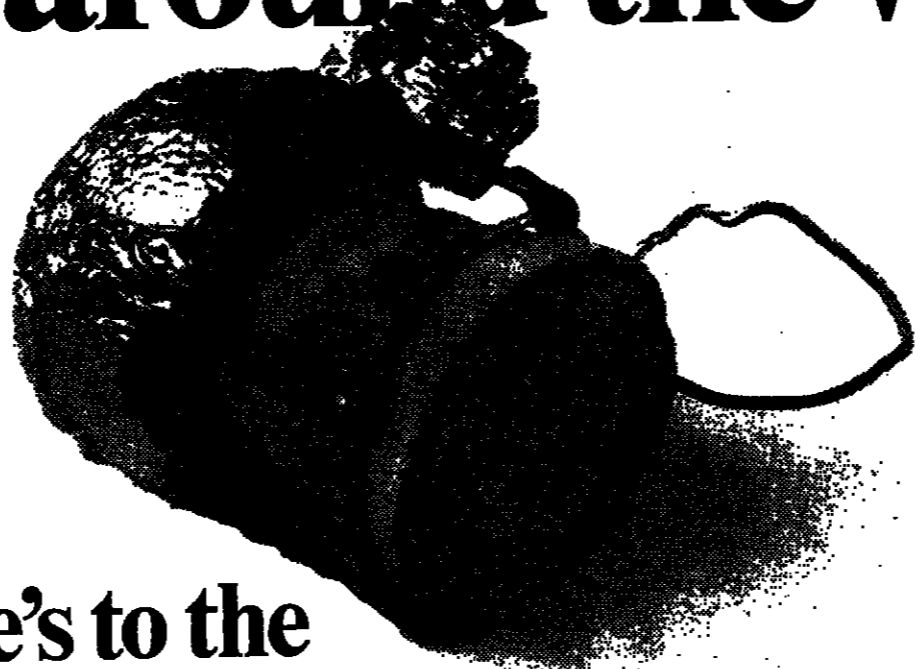
Bennett hand, its business manager, Albert Jauret. The Herald's management proceeded 1930 with an utterly misplaced optimism. On the home front, it had elected to make the next step in the paper's inexorable march westward through Paris, abandoning the Rue du Louvre and vegetable activity of the fruit and vegetable market of Les Halles to build an ambitious new headquarters in the Rue de Berri, off the fancy Champs-Élysées. It was not the moment to have saddled up a major debt. As the Depression set in, the Americans went home in droves, leaving the Herald with brand-new presses and a modern H-shaped building and an uncomfortably large installment

payments. The paper by now depended heavily for its revenue on the advertising that it could muster from European resorts, not excluding those in Germany and Italy, a fact that helped to cloud the political judgment of its general manager, Laurence Hills. While reporters whose bylines appeared in the Herald, such as Ralph Barnes and Eric Sevaroid, became increasingly skeptical of the Fascists' intentions, Hills resolutely looked toward whatever brighter side heralds could find.

In the late '30s he was summoned to New York by the Reids, and instructed to carry only editorials originating from the parent paper, the better to reflect the strong anti-Fascist feeling that prevailed in the United States. But it was not until the summer of 1939 that Hills, now terminally ill with cancer, came to realize how optimistic he had been, and publicly recanted his earlier positions in a series of Page One editorials.

Throughout the so-called "phony war" that began in September 1939 and ended explosively in the spring of 1940, the paper continued to publish. As the Germans advanced on Paris and the ocean liners filled with people fleeing Europe, the Herald found itself again as just about the last free paper to publish in Paris. The final edition, dated June 12, 1940, was a single sheet whose second page was mostly blank. It was never distributed, for lack of transport. See Next Page

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(Continued from Previous Page)

A hiatus of four years followed, and after the triumphant 1944 entry into Paris of Allied and Free French troops, the U.S. Army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, was installed in the Herald's plant and presses. By that December, Geoffrey Parsons Jr., son of the chief Herald Tribune editorial writer in New York, and himself its bureau chief in London, had taken over as editor of a revived Herald and published its first postwar editions.

A makeshift partition, known as the Wall, divided the newsrooms of the two publications, but fraternization between the staffs was amicable enough for Tribune men to cage hot baths from their opposite numbers in their billets at the Hotel Scribe, and General Eisenhower himself was sufficiently fond of his daily Herald to complain when he was deprived of it.

Many of the prewar staff began to trickle back, in time to put out a slew of banner headlines announcing such momentous events as Roosevelt's death, the German surrender and the U.S. air raid on "the important Japanese army base" of Hiroshima ("Atomic Bomb Revolutionizes War" ran the prominent headline).

In the new postwar order, the Herald Tribune had an important role to play in telling Europe, as Parsons put it, "what America thinks and is doing." An adaptation of the New York Herald Tribune, he wrote in an enthusiastic and telling memorandum to the Reids in New York, "published with the understanding that it was aimed at an international public, might actually achieve an international significance beyond anything we can imagine."

The Marshall Plan recognized this potential and underwrote 10,000 subscriptions of the paper that were distributed throughout Europe, but, in general, the 1950s, decade of a series of management changes, merely laid the groundwork for later expansion.

Continuity was provided by Eric Hawkins, the diminutive British managing editor whose Herald career had begun on the night in 1915 when the Germans sank the Lusitania. Hawkins became managing editor in 1924, a title which normally put him in effective daily charge of the newsroom, and he held that job until his retirement in 1960, at 74. Following Parsons's departure in 1950, he was the senior editor both in title and in function. (He was born a year after the European Herald put out its first issue.) His successor was Bernard Curran.

The 1950s were the Parisian *jours de suite* of an ex-Marine named Art Buchwald, who arrived in 1949 to disrupt the newsroom by cackling at his own jokes as he un-

lensed such classic columns as "La Fete du Merit Donnant" upon the world. Almost 40 years later, the paper still carries Buchwald's columns, now beamed over from Washington, D.C., and a much scaled-down portrait of his Chesire-Cat grin.

In 1958, the ailing New York Herald Tribune was purchased from the Reids by millionaire investor John Hay (Gock) Whitney, at that time the U.S. ambassador in London. The scion of a distinguished family, Whitney was conscious of a mission. He had bought the paper, he said, "because we live in a time when there are challenges only a newspaper can meet and excellences only a newspaper can set, and because I believe we cannot let the world go by default to the dullards."

In Paris, as in New York, Whitney's paper was under pressure from The New York Times, which, in 1960, decided to launch an edition in Europe. The Herald Tribune was slowed, but under the steady hand of longtime business manager André Bing held its ground, expanding its communications facilities to permit same-day publication both of editorial material and full New York stock listings. In Paris, neither side was able to knock out the other.

But in New York, the picture was

gloomy: After a debilitating strike at the Herald Tribune, Whitney finally was forced to close down the New York paper. "I shall continue," he announced, "as publisher of the Herald Tribune in Paris, and I am confident that paper will grow and prosper in the future as it has in the past."

Whitney made good on that vow of confidence, with typical inspiration, by enlisting the collaboration of some of the most potent forces in American journalism. The key first step was to bring in The Washington Post, whose publisher, Katharine Graham, had recently established a news syndicate with the Los Angeles Times, and was interested in further international visibility.

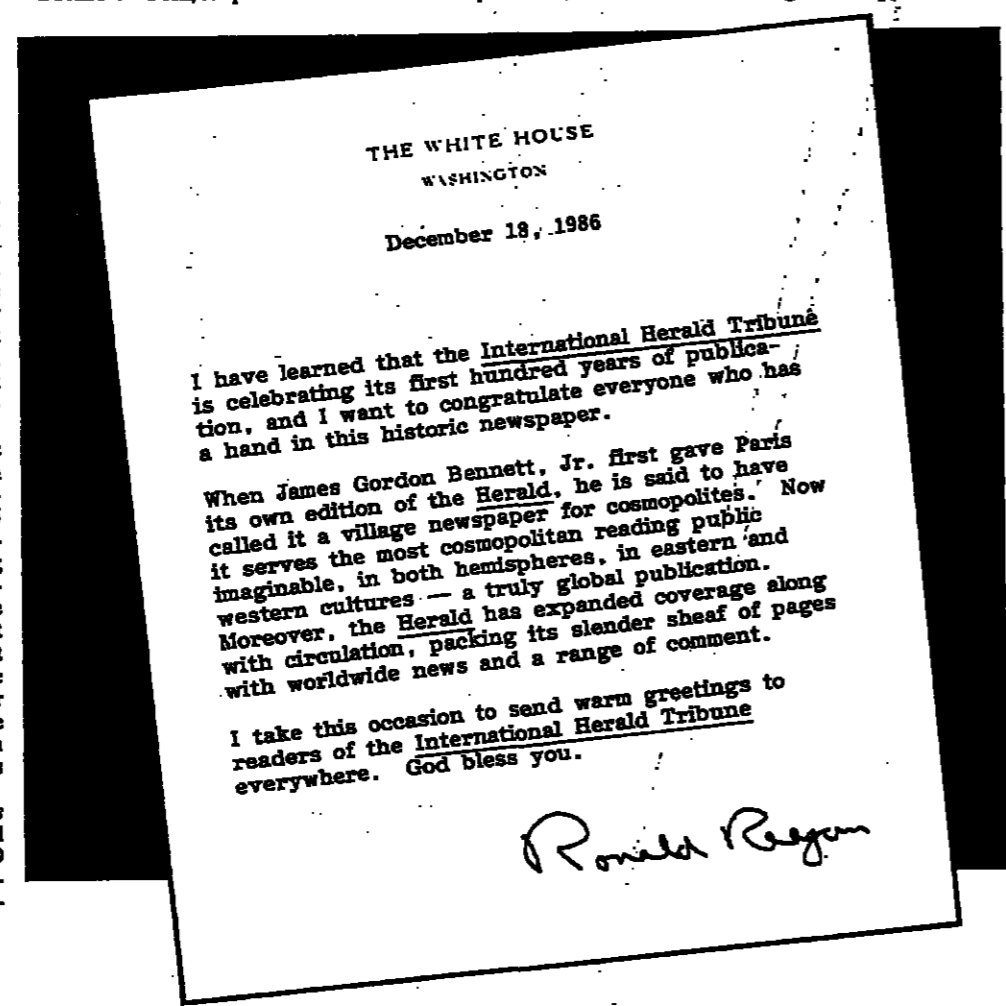
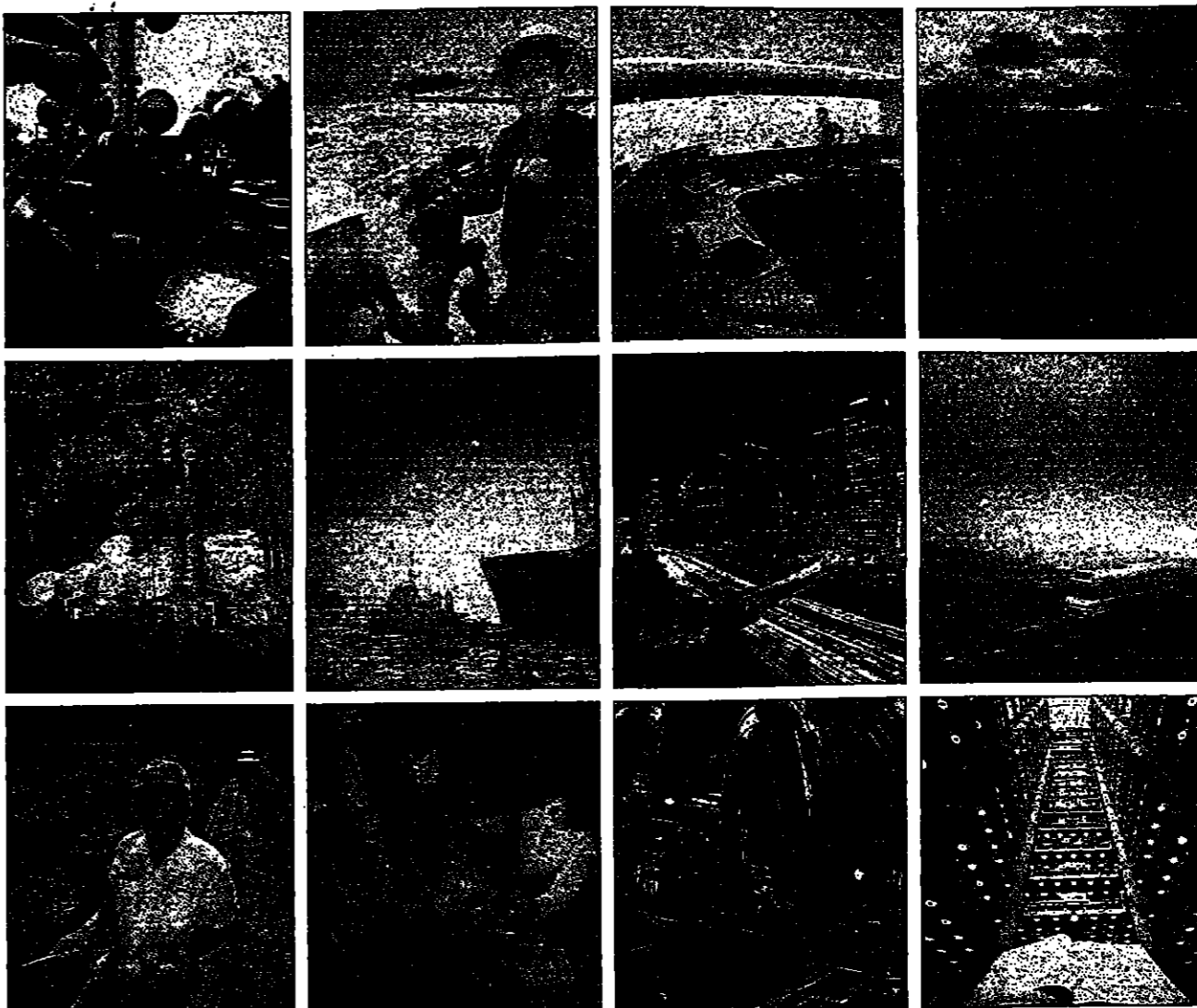
In 1967, The New York Times negotiated to merge its European edition into the paper, becoming part of an impressive triumvirate. The new International Herald Tribune, armed with a panoply of the two U.S. papers' foreign correspondents and editorial voices, was now in an unchallengeable position to tell the world — in Parsons's words — "what America thinks and is doing."

The stage was set for the next 20 years of progress toward global sophistication, extending the paper's reach well beyond the confines of

its traditional audience on the Continent. Under the direction of the new publisher, Robert MacDonald, and his deputy, Roland Pearson, the first international facsimile link, with a print site at Uxbridge, outside London, was made in 1974. Until 1978 it was business as usual on the Rue de Berri, complete with the clatter of the presses and the ceremonial arrival every day of the editor, Murray Weiss, and his stately boxer dog, Baron. But it was the move to suburban Neuilly, out of Paris proper, which sheared the huge old presses away, marking the switch to electronic journalism and setting the scene for much bigger things.

A transitional period in the late 1970s, with Robert Eckert as publisher, set up operations for Europe's first fully computerized newspaper. He was succeeded in 1979 by Lee W. Huebner. Meanwhile, Weiss was followed by Mort Rosenblum in 1979, then by Philip Folio in 1981. John Vinocur became the executive editor in 1987.

Outside today's Neully building, there are no bronze owls keeping watch as they did atop the old Herald building in New York a century ago. But the Trib's computers keep things humming through the night, in a manifestation of technology that Bennett himself might have appreciated.



**Sedgwick Group**  
insurance and reinsurance brokers  
worldwide



**Sedgwick**  
at the heart of insurance

# Happy birthday to the INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

(1887-1987)



Germany's leading weekly newspaper  
wishes the leading international daily  
newspaper many happy returns.

## How the Trib's Advertising Kept In Step With New Readership

By Richard H. Morgan

**J**AMES Gordon Bennett Jr. was not very interested in advertising. He did, however, have an able advertising manager, Alfred Jauret, who attracted many clients to the Herald's elite audience, among them such still-famous names as Vuitton, Guerlain, Tiffany and Michelin.

That such ads got into the paper at all was something of a miracle, for Bennett insisted on seeing everything that went into his publication. Even when he was out of Paris, special mail bags would be dispatched to him. There is a description of the commodore sitting at the front of his yacht, puffing away on his Havana, approving or rejecting material by the simple expedient of throwing overboard anything he didn't like. "Won't have this in my paper," he would mutter, consigning yet another product of Jauret's salesmanship to the waves.

Left untold is how the long-suffering ad manager explained this to clients. It is a tribute to him and to the Herald's reputation that prewar ad revenues grew nicely.

Advertising slowed during World War I, but surged again in the heady 1920s. The Herald's management, with Jauret still in place, aggressively promoted it as the ideal means of reaching the American tourists flooding Europe. The paper's pages blossomed with announcements from retailers, hotels, shipping lines and restaurants.

It was in the 1920s that the Herald's most famous advertisement began appearing (it still runs today). "Just tell the cab driver SANK ROO DOE NOO," reads the ad from Harry's New York Bar. Americans responded in droves, eager to escape the great thirst which prevailed at home.

That was also the decade that special supplements became a major source of revenue, though the paper had carried supplements (including handsome four-color fashion sections) from its start. The apogee came in September 1927, with a 56-page, ad-filled issue welcoming the American Legion convention to Paris.

Circulation and advertising both shrank during the Great Depression. The Herald Tribune was deeply in the red and scrambling hard for what little advertising was available, including ads from Ger-

man, Austrian and Italian resorts and travel companies. Director Laurence Hills was reluctant to offend these clients and the paper's editorials reflected his insecurity. In 1939, however, he reversed course in a series of front-page editorials, just months before the paper closed with the fall of Paris.

When publication resumed in 1944, there were few ads available. It wasn't until the early 1950s that prosperity returned, along with the American tourists. Led by Ad Director Marcel Tallin, the European Edition once again sold ads aimed largely at Americans.

But starting in the middle of the decade, a different kind of advertisement began to appear. The explanation lay in a basic change of direction, one stemming from postwar editor Geoffrey Parsons Jr.'s dreams of gearing the paper not only to Americans but to a truly international audience.

As improved transportation permitted wider distribution, and as English became the dominant international language, Parsons' dream began to come true. The paper drew more now on the resources of its New York parent and became less parochial.

European business and government leaders began turning to the Trib and, as the audience changed, so did the ads. Pages began to come in from resurgent European industry and there were financial notices from Wall Street institutions, eager to reach newly prosperous Europeans. To service this business, the Paris paper established its own New York sales office in 1949.

Change was slow. As late as 1963, the paper's largest advertiser was Simca tax-free cars. But when, in 1964, Soviet Chairman Nikita Khrushchev wanted to tell his story to the West, the only publication chosen for this advertisement was the Herald Tribune.

The 1960s also brought new competition, including The New York Times' International Edition, which made some advertising inroads. It soon became evident that there were neither enough readers nor advertisers to sustain both.

The 1967 merger and the creation of the International Herald Tribune under its present ownership changed the situation. Over the next 20 years, the IHT was to become a major force in international marketing. In 1966, the paper's total ad revenues were \$1.6 million.

Twenty years later, in 1986, IHT ad revenues had climbed to \$34 million, and the paper ranked third in a greatly expanded list of international publications — just behind Time and the Financial Times, and just ahead of Newsweek and The Economist.

The bulk of IHT advertising is now related to business and finance. There are still plenty of travel ads, but they now come mostly from airlines promoting their first or business class services and from leading business hotel groups. The paper has developed a strong international classified section — the only one of its kind.

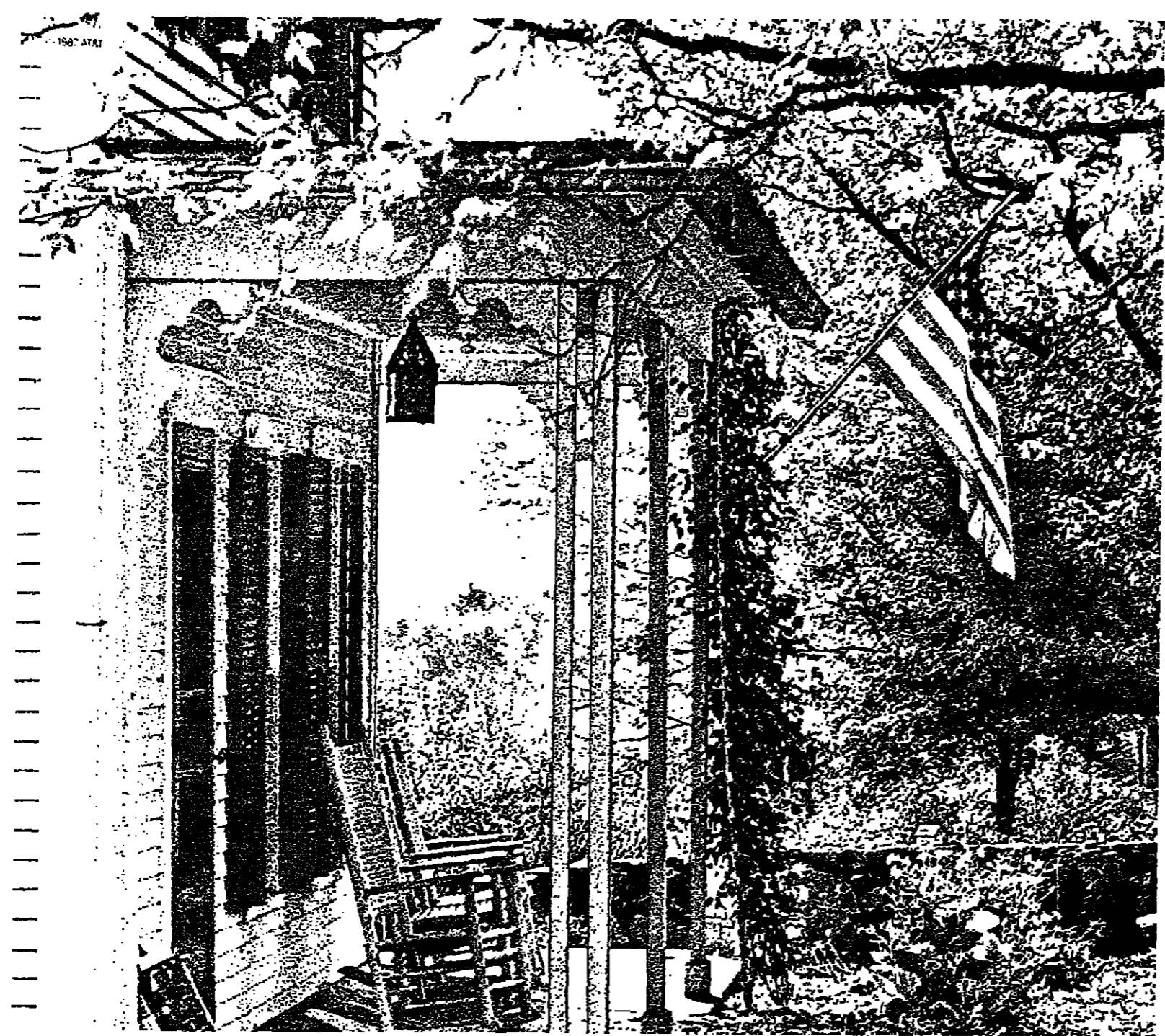
Supplements still play an important role and high-quality 4-color ads were successfully introduced in 1980. But even as advertising grew, the IHT held to a policy of limiting ad content to 30 percent of total space, keeping the paper slim.

To sell and service this business, the IHT has created a global sales organization, including subsidiaries in New York, London, Frankfurt, Singapore and Hong Kong, and a network of commissioned representatives to cover other markets. All this is supervised by Rolf Kranepuhl, director of advertising sales since 1985.

The key to expanded advertising has been the high-quality demographic profile of IHT readers, as measured in readership studies which are controlled by advertisers (a technique pioneered by the IHT). These regular surveys — based on questionnaires printed in the paper — demonstrate both the loyalty and the quality of the IHT's audience. When the last study was conducted in 1986, more than 13,000 readers responded, providing an unusually large sample. Some key findings about the readers included average household income: \$82,700; post-graduate degrees: 38 percent; senior managers: 55 percent.

With its nine printing locations, the IHT actively promotes itself as "the global newspaper," read by an international elite in 164 countries. James Gordon Bennett used to describe his Paris Herald as a "village newspaper" and the term is still apt. But as publisher Lee Huebner often puts it, it is Marshall McLuhan's "global village" that today's paper takes as its turf.

Richard H. Morgan, associate publisher of the IHT, was advertising director from 1965 to 1985.



Watch the world go by from the front porch. Call home. Thinking back on the world you left behind? A talk with the folks back in the States will bring it all back to life. So go ahead. Reach out and touch someone.®



Congratulations on the 100th Anniversary of International Herald Tribune Let's progress together to pioneer a new century

## THE YOMIURI SHIMBUN: the world's most exciting newspaper



The Yomiuri Shimbun has a daily circulation totaling 14,000,000.

The Yomiuri Shimbun publishes daily 9.15 million copies of its morning editions and 4.87 million copies of evening editions (except Sundays), totaling 14 million newspapers distributed to readers nationwide.

These figures are the largest for any daily newspaper in Japan—in fact The Yomiuri Shimbun has the largest circulation of any commercial newspaper in the free world.

The Yomiuri Shimbun was founded in 1874 as a morning newspaper. In 1931, we began publication of the evening edition. By 1974, a century after its first appearance, The Yomiuri Shimbun was printing 9.05 million morning and 3.9 million evening newspapers.

It was last year, in 1986, that we passed the 9 million mark for morning editions alone. No other newspaper has shown such tremendous growth in so short a time span, and many newspapers in various countries have asked us to divulge the secret of this miracle.

It is not such a big secret. The reasons The Yomiuri Shimbun has great support from readers and is attracting a great deal of attention internationally are high-quality reporting based on a wide perspective, fairness, an honest and constructive editorial position and a people-oriented marketing stance built on the motto, "progress with the people."

Other factors that have won the confidence of our readers include the development of technology producing clean and easy-to-read print, the establishment of a door-to-door distribution network, and a perception of the paper by the public relations agencies as a highly effective advertising vehicle.



We carry out multifaceted activities.

The Yomiuri Shimbun is also involved in other unique activities in addition to regular newspaper publication. We print an English paper, "The Daily Yomiuri," broadcast "Yomiuri Shimbun News" through affiliated radio and television networks and publish weekly and monthly magazines as well as books.

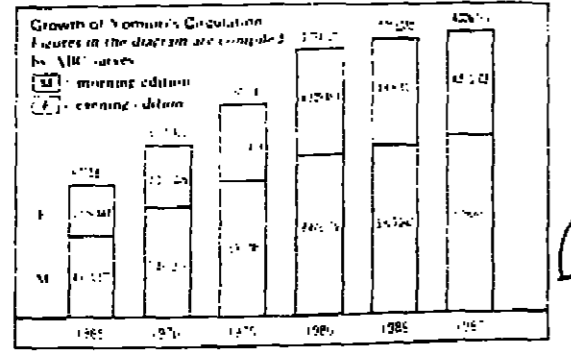
In New York and Los Angeles, we print the U.S.A. version of The Yomiuri Shimbun by transmitting the pages from Tokyo via satellite.

Art and sports are other areas in which we are active. As the only newspaper corporation to possess a major music company, "The Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra," we are involved in the promotion of musical appreciation through performance tours by the orchestra.

We also introduce domestic and foreign art by sponsoring fine arts exhibitions. We are especially strong in French art, and our Honorary Chairman Mitsuo Mutai has been awarded the Order of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

Our President Yosoji Kobayashi has also been recommended for foreign membership of the French Academy, and has been awarded the French Literary and Arts Medal.

The Yomiuri Giants, a leading baseball team in Japan and owned by a subsidiary of The Yomiuri Shimbun, has gained wide popularity and provided professional athletic entertainment for baseball fans.



The word "Yomiuri" is composed of two characters meaning read (yomi) and sell (uri). Originally it referred to the practice, prevailing before the advent of the modern newspaper in Japan, of selling news by reading it out loud at street corners. This illustration shows a newsboy in the early days of the founding of The Yomiuri Shimbun. His dress is typical of the days of "yomi-uri"; "Shimbun" is the generic word for newspaper.

### THE YOMIURI SHIMBUN

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 Tokyo Head Office  
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 Paris Branch Bureau  
 France Solr, 100 Rue Reaumur, Paris 2e Telephone: 4236-6152

# Celebrating a Century Around the Globe

By Amy Hollowell  
International Herald Tribune

**C**OVERING a century of news is no small accomplishment; celebrating the anniversary of that century is no small affair. The International Herald Tribune, which completes its 100th year this week, has met the occasion in a variety of ways.

In so doing, the Trib has sought to recognize its long and happy relationship with France, as well as its more recent role as an international newspaper. And while the celebrations have marked the rich history of this newspaper, they also have served as a look to the future.

Long before the official celebrations began in October 1986, the Trib had begun planning activities to mark its first century.

Centennial activities were scheduled in sites outside France, including Britain, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Singapore,

Switzerland, West Germany and the United States.

It was only appropriate, however, that the celebrations begin in Paris, the city with whom the Trib's name has become indelibly linked.

Some highlights of the year:

- The Trib took a leading role in presenting the Flame of Liberty monument, a full-sized replica of that held aloft by the Statue of Liberty in New York, to France. The Centennial year was launched in October 1986 at the residence of Joe Rodgers, the U.S. ambassador in Paris, in conjunction with a fund-raising drive for the Flame.
- In April, the Trib organized in Paris the first of two Centennial conferences, "Managing a Global Transition." Thus the celebration of the past was complemented by a look forward at the ways in which the world can meet and adapt to the changes that it will face in the years before the 21st century.

Participants included young

leaders in international politics, business, academia and the arts, as well as executives from the dozen companies helping sponsor the Centennial. Helmut Schmitt, the former West German chancellor, headed a list of notable speakers.

The second Centennial conference, to be held in Singapore in November, is to continue this evaluation of the changing world, again with the participation of conferees who are expected to be leaders in their fields by the year 2000.

- The Centennial Magazine, Our Century/Our World, was published by the IHT in September. Leading writers contributed articles evoking the major themes of the Trib's century. The magazine was edited by Joseph Fitchett.
- A commemorative plaque was inaugurated this week at the site of the paper's former business offices on the Avenue de l'Opera.
- The James Gordon Bennett Cup automobile races, precursors of contemporary Grand Prix events, were commemorated in May in an international antique and classic car rally in Bad Homburg, just north of Frankfurt, site of the 1904 Bennett race.
- Another of Bennett's sporting passions was polo, which he brought from England to the United States in 1877. To mark the Centennial in Britain, the Trib hosted a polo day in July at the Royal County of Berkshire Polo Grounds. Included was a restaging of the first British vs. American polo match of a century ago, as well as the first elephant polo exhibition held in England.
- "The Belle Epoque in the Paris Herald," a book compiled from the Trib's archives with additional text by IHT fashion reporter Hebe Dorsey, was published last fall. It was published in America under the title "The Age of Opulence." A party was held at Maxima's in Paris last fall to introduce the book and to mark the paper's 99th anniversary.
- Two other books mark the Trib's centennial: "The International Herald Tribune: The First Hundred Years," by Charles Robertson, a scholarly interpretation of the paper's history, and "The Paris Herald: One Hundred Years of News," introduced by Art Buchwald and compiled and edited by Bruce Singer, a compilation of articles and photos from the paper's archives. In addition, the paper published a series of Centennial columns throughout the year, covering its past and present, as well as this special Centennial Report, edited by Robert K. McCabe and produced by Wendy Mallinson.

- A 30-minute film was produced telling the IHT's 100-year story. Entitled "The Global Newspaper," it was narrated by television journalist Walter Cronkite and directed by Douglas Manning.
- The Trib's ninth printing site, in Rome, was opened in May. Receptions in Rome and Milan marked the occasion and gave Italian readers a chance to help celebrate the IHT's birthday. The anniversary will also be marked later this year at receptions in Tokyo, in conjunction with the launch of a 10th printing site Nov. 20.
- The Trib's role as an international newspaper was honored in April by the Overseas Press Club, which presented its Newspaper of the Year Award to the IHT at its annual dinner in New York. Art Buchwald was guest speaker.
- Photojournalism has figured prominently in the making of the Trib's century, and to honor one of the greatest photographers ever, Henri Cartier-Bresson, the IHT is joining with the French company Taittinger S.A. to sponsor an exhibit of his work at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

The exhibit, "Cartier-Bresson — The Early Years," opened on Sept. 9, and is to travel to several other U.S. cities beginning early next year. A Centennial reception for New York-area guests was held at the Museum Sept. 22.

- The Trib's Centennial observances will culminate this week with a gala dinner in the Trocadero Gardens, overlooking the Eiffel Tower, in Paris. Staff, alumni, clients, directors and other guests will join in a birthday party on the eve of the actual anniversary, concluding a week of Centennial activities.
- The IHT Centennial Fellowship Competition will be announced this fall. The fellowship will allow the recipient to study at INSEAD, one of the top graduate business schools in Europe.
- A pro tennis exhibition match is scheduled Oct. 25 in Geneva.
- Twelve international companies joined the IHT during the year as distinguished Centennial sponsors. They are: Aerospatiale (France); Air France (France); AT&T Communications (the United States); Ebel Watches-Montres Ebel (Switzerland); Klynveld, Peat, Marwick, Main, Goerdeler (the Netherlands); Mastercard International (United States); Meridian Gestion SA (France); Nomura Securities (Japan); The Sedgwick Group PLC (Britain); Swiss Bank Corporation (Switzerland); Volkswagen AG (West Germany); and Louis Vuitton (France).



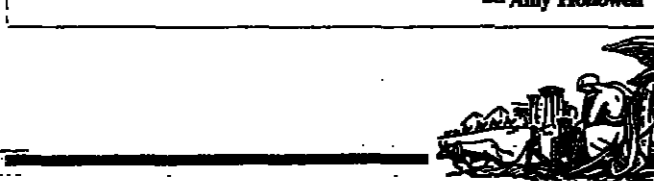
**ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF WARM RELATIONS** — In leading the drive to present the Flame of Liberty to the citizens of Paris, the IHT is following the example of the people of France who, in 1876, gave the Statue of Liberty to the United States.

The Trib worked with international law firm Kevin MacCarthy Associates and the American Club of Paris to organize the French-American Liberty Fund. The goal: to present France with a replica of the flame that, in the upraised hand of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, has welcomed generations of immigrants to America.

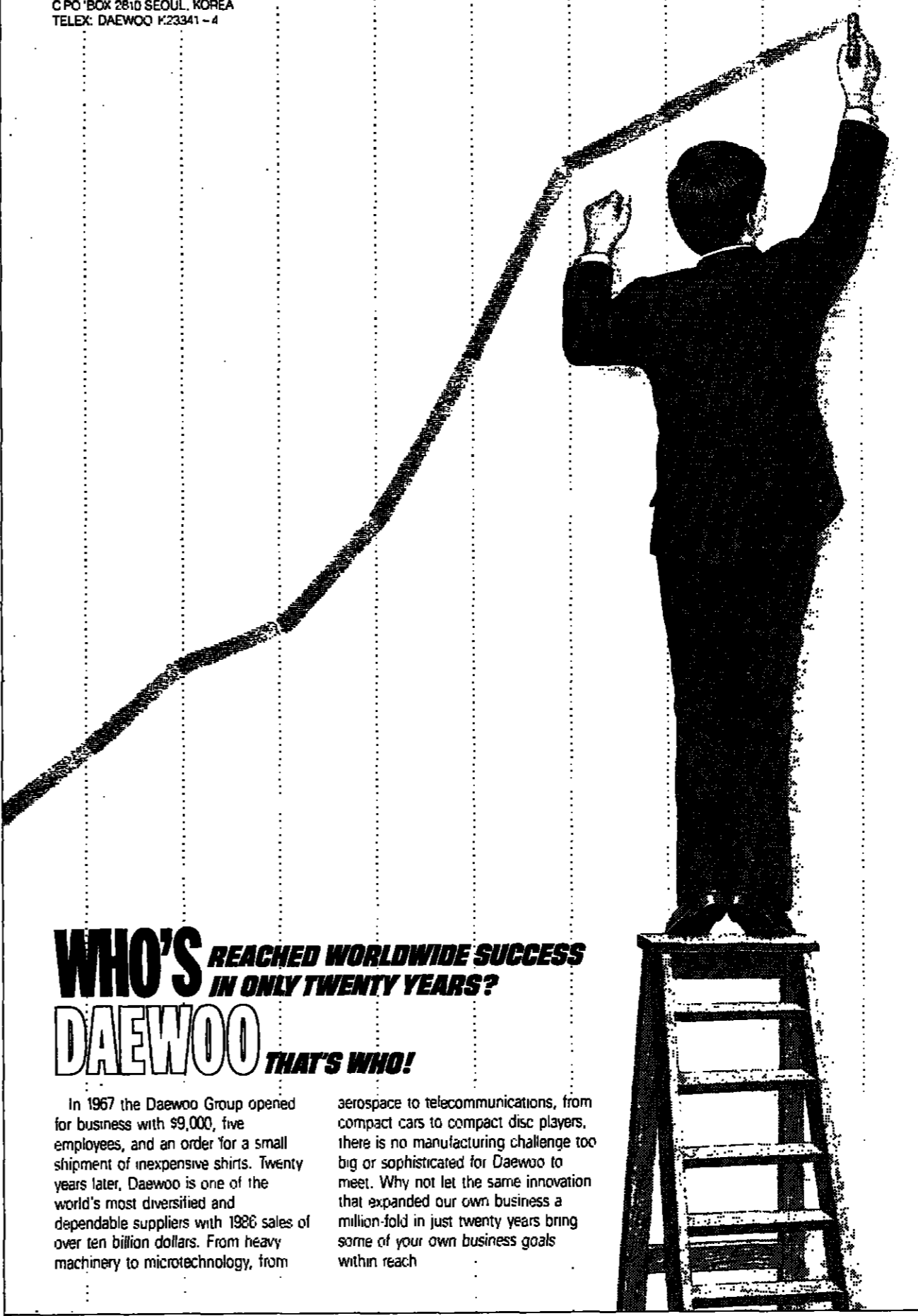
The target of the fund-raising campaign is \$400,000. As this is published, that amount is virtually in hand. Topping off the drive this week was a major benefit dinner at the Palace of Versailles.

The Flame itself was created by Les Metalliers Champenois, the Reims artisans who restored the statue's torch and flame for its centennial last year. The Flame, made in the U.S. from the molds used to craft the original, left for France after ceremonies at Port Liberty, N.J. — near the Statue of Liberty — on Sept. 10. It will be installed in Paris this winter as a permanent monument.

— Amy Hollowell



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**WHO'S REACHED WORLDWIDE SUCCESS IN ONLY TWENTY YEARS?**  
**DAEWOO THAT'S WHO!**

In 1967 the Daewoo Group opened for business with 99,000, five employees, and an order for a small shipment of inexpensive shirts. Twenty years later, Daewoo is one of the world's most diversified and dependable suppliers with 1986 sales of over ten billion dollars. From heavy machinery to microtechnology, from aerospace to telecommunications, from compact cars to compact disc players, there is no manufacturing challenge too big or sophisticated for Daewoo to meet. Why not let the same innovation that expanded our own business a million-fold in just twenty years bring some of your own business goals within reach.

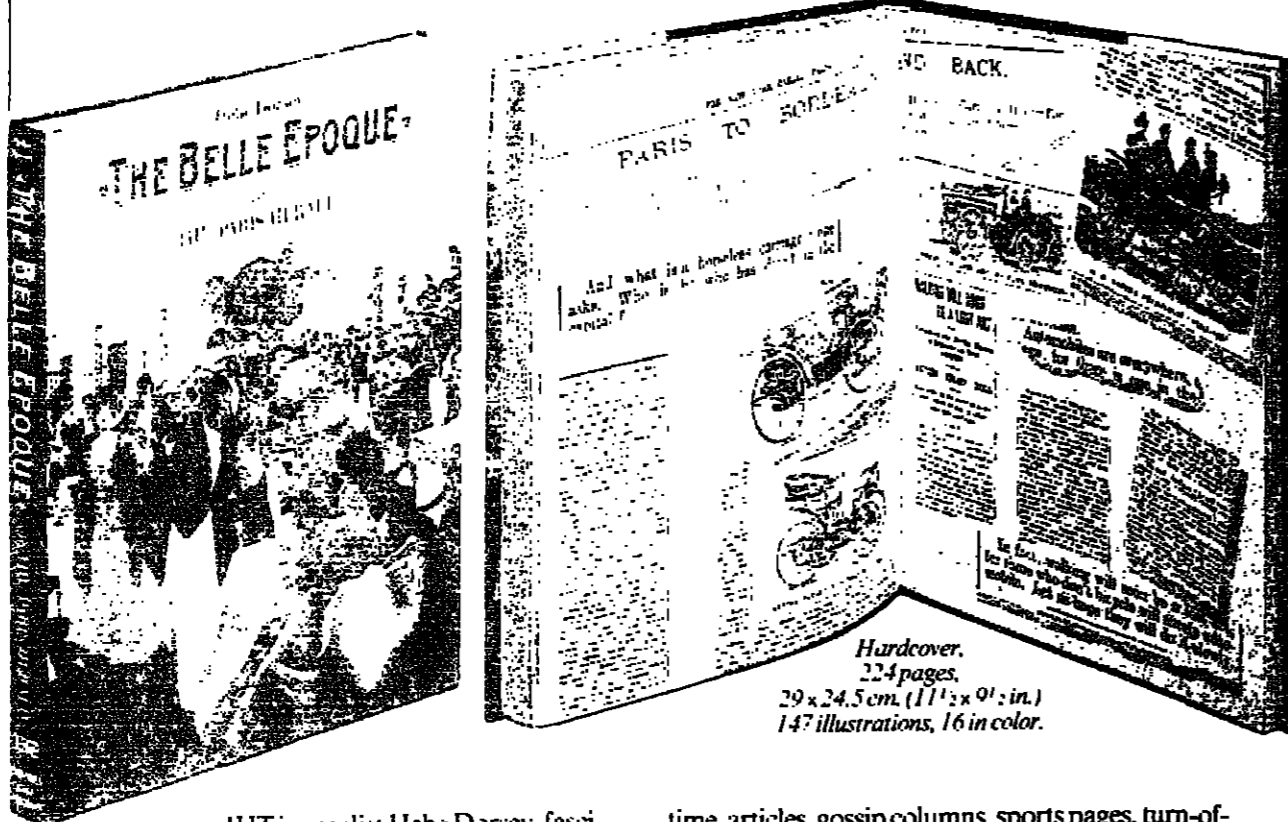
10



# SALUTE

The New York Times  
salutes  
The International Herald Tribune  
on the occasion of its  
centennial

# On-the-spot reports of an era of great inventions and remarkable people



Hardcover, 224 pages, 29 x 24.5 cm. (11 1/2 x 9 1/2 in.) 147 illustrations, 16 in color.

IHT journalist Hebe Dorsey, fascinated by the Belle Epoque, has compiled a book that is a veritable open window on that extravagant period. Using the most authentic of sources—the archives of the Paris Herald (former nickname of the International Herald Tribune)—she has sifted through literally thousands of pages of newsprint to bring readers an immense variety of information as well as reproductions of major news stories of the

time, articles, gossip columns, sports pages, turn-of-the-century fashion news (for men and women)... even old-time comic strips and cartoons.

In day-to-day editions, the Paris Herald chronicled the decline of the old, existing order and caught the Belle Epoque spirit of emerging modern life. It's history as you like it... with flair, fun and style. Order this beautiful book today... to keep or give.

**Herald Tribune**



THE BELLE ÉPOQUE in THE PARIS HERALD International Herald Tribune, Book Division, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards are accepted. Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of THE BELLE ÉPOQUE in THE PARIS HERALD at U.S. \$40.00 each, plus postage; \$5.00 each in Europe; \$14.00 each outside Europe.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (IN BLOCK LETTERS)

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Please charge to:  Access  Amex  Diners my credit card:  Eurocard  MasterCard  Visa

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2-10-87



Fred Gilbert (left) checks galley proofs with colleague at the Rue de Berri plant. Inset right: Harry Wagner.

## In Praise of the Galley Slaves

By Harry Wagner

I MUST have read the Trib for the first time on or about June 1, 1945 and have been, barring illness or vacations, a fairly regular reader ever since. But not once during most of that time did I have to buy the paper or even take out a subscription. In fact, they paid me to read it.

You've guessed it by now: I was a proofreader.

Most people these days are hardly aware such a job exists. It's certainly less glamorous than that of a reporter, or even an editor. It does not have the aura of technical competence of the typesetter, or the Linotype operator, but it certainly is a job that has to be done—or at least had to be done in those long-ago days before electronic photo-composition allowed journalists to read their own proofs and eliminated its necessity. Or did it really? Sometimes I wonder.

The proofroom boss who took me on in spite of my total inexperience in the printing trade was Fred Gilbert, who had been on the job going back to the days when the Herald was printed and published in the Rue du Louvre. (The paper moved to the Rue de Berri in 1930.) A Britisher, he was a great pal of Eric Hawkins, a fellow Briton who was managing editor for many decades until his retirement in 1960.

Fred loved his job and took it very seriously, demanding from his five-man team the same seriousness and dedication that he gave to his own work. Harsh words were to be expected if anything went wrong, but when the crisis was past he could just as well invite the offender to the bar next door for a glass or two to debate the latest big soccer match.

Proofreading the Trib was often boring (just imagine: For years we had to check the Wall Street stock list quotations against copy), and at best a thankless job. If the paper came out clean, it was just considered normal; if it didn't, the proofreaders were blamed. There was a

certain thrill, however, in the work, a feeling that you were somehow immersed in the momentous events of the day, of being one of the links in the chain carrying news to the world.

And, of course, there were the lighter moments, when a slip by the composing room—or from the newsroom, for that matter—provided us with a chuckle or even some uproarious laughter. Such was the case when a compositor set a head reading: "Prince Charles Kisses Girl in Public" and left out one letter. I shall leave it to the reader to guess which. We did catch that one, but there were others we caught too late.

The best one in that category that I can remember was when a page containing a story about a plague of paint-devouring snails in Florida, and another on an American election, were sent off without a final okay—unfortunately, two captions were transposed. The result was that under a photo of a respected politician was a caption

identifying him as a paint-loving gastropod, and under the snail photo was a caption identifying it as a high-ranking American politico. Fortunately, only a few hundred copies were run off before the error was caught and the presses stopped. No copies got onto the streets, but several Herald employees who collected such goofs snapped them up as souvenirs. (I did not get one myself.)

It appears that things like that no longer happen, thanks to the new setting and printing processes introduced in late March 1979. That was when my teammates and I had to leave our beloved Trib, broken-hearted and full of misgivings. Actually, the paper seems to come out fairly clean nowadays. Major errors are few.

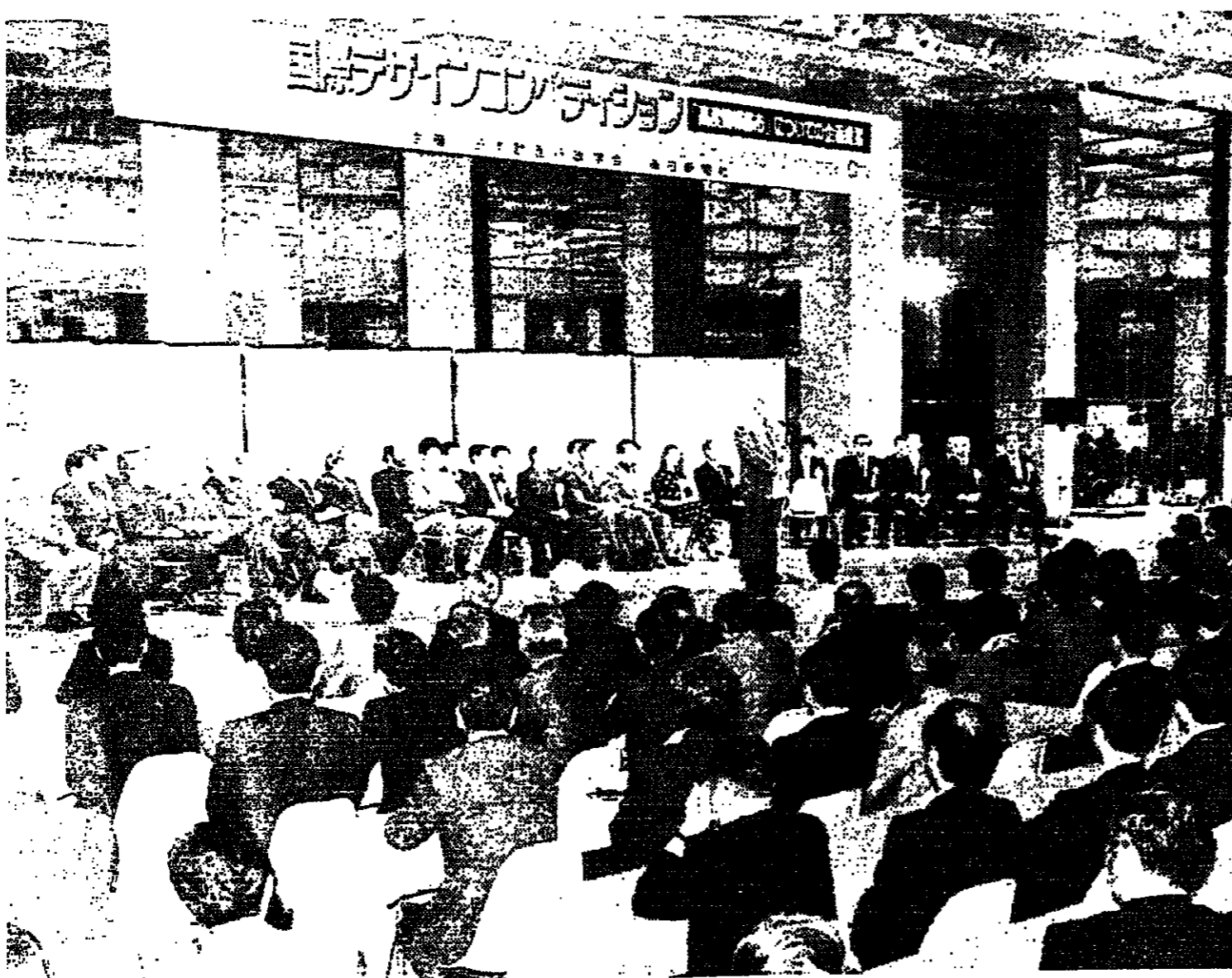
But alert proofreaders will always spot errors. There was one gem of ambiguity on Oct. 25, 1983, when a headline on Page 1 read: Mitterrand Visits Beirut; Death Toll Exceeds 200. No, no, no. I would never have let that one go without a fight. You can say what you like about the man, but he can't be that bad.

The author was a proofreader for the Paris Herald from mid-1945 until March 1979, when he retired (as did many of his composing-room colleagues) as the newspaper shifted to electronic publishing. He is French, as were most members of the composing room staff he supervised for many years, and like all of them he performed daily wonders working in an alien language.



## The Mainichi Shimbun Congratulates The International Herald Tribune on Its Centenary

### The Mainichi Shimbun Adds Strength To Japan's Internationalization



What is most keenly anticipated in Japan today is the fulfillment of its responsibility as a member of the international society. The Mainichi Shimbun is devoting its efforts to the reporting of international news from an impartial viewpoint.

In addition, it is carrying out numerous projects, such as "Symposium on Education of Japanese Children Abroad" and "International Industrial Design Award," to assist the further internationalization of Japan.

#### Various Prizes for Excellent Quality

Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association Award (Established in 1957).

The Mainichi has won 13 awards in the editorial section.

- 1957 Series: "Boryoku Shinchizu" (New maps of gangsters)
- Series: "Kanryo Nippon" (Japanese bureaucrats)
- Series: "Zelkin Nippon" (Japanese tax system)
- 1961 Photograph: "Assassination of Social Party Chairman Inejiro Asanuma"
- 1962 Series: "Campaign promoting merger of cities in Kita-Kyushu"
- 1963 Series: "Gakusha no Mori" (Education problems)
- 1964 Series: "Actual situation of organized violence"
- 1965 Series: "Muds and flames in Indochina"
- 1967 Series: "Campaign against political scandals"
- 1969 Series: "Discussion on Japan's security policy"
- 1979 Scoop: "Decipherment of Wakatakeru" (Emperor Yuryaku) inscription
- 1980 Scoop: "Leakage of Waseda University Department of Commerce's Entrance Examination Questions"
- Former Ambassador Reischauer's statement on Entry of Nuclear Weapons into Japan
- 1986 Scoop Photograph: Former Prime Minister Tanaka in wheelchair
- 1987 Series: "Ichinin-Sankyaku," Record of a Reporter Suffering from Cerebral Apoplexy

Vaughn-Ueda Award (Established in 1950).

The Mainichi has won 8 awards for excellent stories on foreign countries.

- 1950 Ichitaro Takata (for reports on the United States)
- 1956 Yoshimori Tachibana (for reports on China)
- 1959 Daisuke Yamachi (for reports on Africa)
- 1960 Reporter Minoru Omori: "Reportage of American President's Visit to the Far East"
- 1963 Saburo Hayashi (for analysis of international affairs)
- 1965 Osamu Miyoshi (for reports on France's rapprochement with China)
- 1966 Fusao Takata (for reports on Chinese Cultural Revolution)
- 1975 Yoshitsuna Komori (for reports on the fall of Saigon)

The Kan Kikuchi Award (Established in 1953).

The Mainichi has won 10 awards.

- 1954 Publication "Pusan" cartoon by Taizo Yokoyama
- 1957 Series: "Kanryo Nippon" (Japanese bureaucrats)
- 1957 Documentary film: "Ascent of Manaslu" by Takayoshi Yoda, photographer
- 1963 Past efforts for the publication of "Braille Mainichi"
- 1964 Publication of Shutarō Miyake's critics on drama
- 1965 Introduction of "Enzanyama," a Chinese publication related with the cultural revolution and reports on the cultural revolution
- 1968 Series: Kyoiku no Mori (Education problem)
- 1976 Series: "Modern times and religion"
- 1978 Series: "Kisha no Me" (Eyes of reporters)
- 1986 Reporter Takao Tokuoka's "Achievement in introducing outstanding translations"

The Mainichi Shimbun is greeting this year, the 115th year of its founding and the newspaper's 40,000th issue.

# The Mainichi Shimbun

# The Trib's Printers: Very Special Types

By S.T. Kantin  
*International Herald Tribune*

It was March 1978. The Trib was converting to electronic journalism and about three-quarters of its printers were going to leave. One of them was Robert Devoghel.

And though there was plenty of rivalry during the final week at the plant on the Rue de Berri, it wasn't there anymore.

Some of the printers had worked for decades. They were on the verge of retirement anyway, and the forthcoming move to Neuilly, along with the introduction of an electronic system for putting out a newspaper, had saved them from staying on a bit longer in the cellars of the Trib. They would leave a few months earlier than planned.

Others had opted for the 120,000-franc (\$25,375 at the time) indemnity that was offered them as an inducement to leave the profession. They were ready to take on a new career and new challenges.

A few were to remain and learn the new electronic system, or, rather, part of it. Their honored trade had been transformed by the still incredible "cold type" electronics, a process in which a printer couldn't even get ink on his hands.

And a small group of men, in their middle 50s, were to be sacrificed. There was no other word for it. No one could see the point of teaching them a new trade. They were offered no choice but one: very early retirement.

Robert Devoghel was one of this latter group. He had spent most of his working life at the Trib. He knew his job well, although he never spoke a word of English.

But that didn't matter. When he set out behind the huge steel-slab covered table to work on Page One, to assemble the thousands of lines of lead type, the heavy stereotypes (that would reproduce photos) and the thick sticks of headlines into "place, no one would have thought of advising him, in English or in French.

Robert's assignment was basic. All the typeset lines of lead on his part of the steel table (called the "stone") had to be fitted into the "chase" (the metal frame that held the page) according to the "dummy" (the page layout prepared by the editor).

When stories didn't quite fit, Robert's hands would move in the direction of a solution, placing the lead like dominoes in the chase. Most often, the editor, on the other side of the "stone," would simply nod his approval.

Robert's language was one of experience, artistry and style. He was appreciated and liked by the other printers and the editors.

That he had to leave the Trib grieved them all. But the agreement signed with the union made no distinctions for spirit.

And so the spirit wasn't there anymore during the cold last week of March. Linotypists, stereotypes and compositors were spending as much time at the Berri Bar next door as they did at their machines.

But not Robert. He may have had some very good reasons to be angry with what was about to happen to him, but he also had very strong ideas about the honor of the craft and the respect it deserved.

The last edition at the Rue de Berri came out almost by miracle, and it was midwived by Robert Devoghel. (The wake started long be-



Editor Pye Chamberlain (left) watches Paul Krasch (right) and other printers, late '40s.

And there was another Roland, known for the most obvious reason, as Petit Roland. An intellectual, an artist and a multilingual Linotypist, Petit Roland took deep pleasure in pointing out to English-speaking editors the spelling errors they'd made. He spoke and wrote French and English, Italian, Spanish and Greek.

Then there was Roger, another unusual man. He had been an excellent Linotypist at the Rue de Berri but found no stimulus in becoming a "phototypomoteur" at Neuilly. And, from being a source of fun in the old composing room, he became the butt of jokes in the new one.

A list of the hundreds of printers who have spent part of their lives at this newspaper would be almost impossible to compile accurately. Only a few current composing room hands can recognize the faces in the photos on the walls, though some men just a few years ago assembled the pages that ornamented newstands around the world.

Doudou, for instance, was dubbed the Senator of Page Two. He retired years ago and not many now in the composing room would recognize him. But in many memories he still stands as the very best at putting together his beloved Page Two. Why this page?

Because it was the "jump" page, where all the stories that didn't end on Page One would conclude. This was almost always the last page to be locked up for the presses and there could be no nonsense, no time wasted in putting it together. It took discipline and a strong sense of the métier to move fast and well.

Mathieu was the prince of Linotypists. When he was on duty, he wouldn't allow anyone else to cast the photo captions. These are always "justified" at the Trib, which is to say that they must fill out completely the allotted space beneath the photos. And this was not always an easy task.

Mathieu would handle the fine spaces and the spacemarks with the mastery of an artist at his easel. And if he was forced to ask the editors for guidance, his frustrated groans were memorable.

and eventually rode out of the composing room to retirement on a bicycle that his peers had given him on his last day at work.

Cornelis spent many years as a delegate of the printers' union. Small, round-faced, always wearing thin, steel-framed eyeglasses out of the mid-'30s, Cornelis was proud of two things in life: that he had learned everything he knew at the Orphanage of Antwerp and that, despite the handicap of starting in life without parents, he had done well, even to the extent of having



A Herald Tribune printer makes corrections in type.

# Press Wars: The Herald's Foes

By Waverley Root

IN 1927, when I joined the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune, there were four English-language dailies published in France, whose stable American population then was about 25,000. Besides the Paris Edition, a subsidiary of Colonel Robert Rutherford McCormick's Chicago Tribune, and the New York Herald, a subsidiary of James Gordon Bennett's New York Herald Tribune (which had been unable to lengthen its name from New York Herald when the parent paper did, for two Tribunes in Paris would have created extreme confusion), there were the Continental Daily Mail, a subsidiary of the London Daily Mail, and the Paris Times, a subsidiary of nobody.

We did not look on the Daily Mail as competition, although the Daily Mail thought it was, and tried to woo American readers by such devices as running accounts of baseball games. Possibly some Americans with a sense of humor actually did buy the Mail for this reason: Baseball stories written by Britons laboring under the delusion that baseball is a backwoods form of cricket were worth the price of the paper.

We did consider the Paris Times to be competition, but not very serious competition. It hadn't the means. I doubt if its circulation cut at all either into our circulation or into that of the New York Herald; anyone that read it was already reading one of the other of those two papers, if not both.

The Paris Times had been founded by an expatriate American millionaire named Courtland Bishop who had money to lose before the 1929 stock market crash, and had no doubt realized that if you want to lose money, there is no quicker way to do it than to own an unprofitable daily newspaper.

The man who was responsible for keeping this paper interesting, and thus assuring its survival, was Gaston Archambault, previously managing editor of the Paris Herald. He had taken leave from the Herald to join the armed services in 1918 and during his absence Eric Hawkins acted as managing editor, a post he occupied later in his own right, but not immediately.

Archambault returned to his job after World War I and held it until 1924, when Courtland Bishop tapped him to edit the Paris Times.

Archambault was an extremely capable editor. The quality of the Paris Times proved it. That quality had to be obtained by getting more brains for less money; there was, after all, a limit to how much money Bishop was prepared to lose.

Archambault realized that quality could only be achieved by superior writers, so he spent a large part of his scanty funds to pay salaries that would attract and retain men of the caliber he needed. We had a chance to assess the high quality of the Paris Times staff when that paper, a victim of the stock market crash, gave up the ghost and Tom Crane came to us; he was one of our best men.

Our only real competitor was the Herald, and with it the battle was ferocious. It was a case of knock-down and drag-out journalism, with no holds barred. I fear that as a newer, brasher, livelier paper, we were less inhibited by scruples and accordingly delivered more low blows than the Herald, which, as befitted so venerable a publication, was more decorous. That must have been the quality that inspired Ezra Pound, in his frequent postcards to me, to describe it regularly as "the dead-and-stuffed New York Herald."

We occasionally shocked it. One night, Larry Hills, the Herald director, burst into his city room purple-faced, waving above his head a copy of the Paris Edition fresh from the press. "They're crazy at the Tribune," he screamed. "They're stark, staring mad! They've put the word 'bored' in a headline!" Well, so had I: This institution had been the subject of discussion at a committee meeting of the League of Nations, a respectable source if there ever was one. But "bored" was a hot word in those days, in French as in English. Our own printers had boggled at setting it in type until we convinced them that it meant something else in English.

Our light-hearted headlines (one I remember, on a story about a man who had been robbed of the gold fillings in his teeth, read, "That's Gold in Them Thar Mountings") would surprise nobody today, but the Herald felt that they stamped us as too frivolous to be entrusted with the sacred role of instructing the public.

In our competition with the Herald, the areas on which we concentrated were determined by our special function of causing to the interests of Americans living abroad which were not served by the European press. On the basic contents of any paper, the news in general, we ran neck and neck despite the disparity in the amount of news we received from our parent papers, except that the Herald had



Waverley Root, very much at home, lifts a glass to friends during a feast at a restaurant on the Boulevard St. Germain in Paris.

# Hawkins of the Herald: An Englishman in Paris

By R. P. Harris

THE most prominent and longest-serving managing editor in the Paris Herald's history was Eric Hawkins, who held that post from 1924 to 1960. Useful portraits of Hawkins can be found in books now out of print. One is by Al Laney, in "Paris Herald — The Incredible Newspaper," and another by Hawkins himself, in collaboration with Robert N. Sturdevant. Here, I offer my own memories, based on close daily contact when he was my demanding boss and I a young journalist.

Hawkins was an extraordinarily capable managing editor. Oh yes, I know that some of the American newspapermen who worked under him would have liked to "punch that little Limerick S.O.B." I have heard them say it, but never to his face, perhaps because Hawkins had been a boxer in his youth and was still in good trim. Or because he was usually dead right.

When I knew him in the 1930s Hawkins was fairly slim, neatly conservative in dress, and somewhat formal in manner. He seemed to have been destined for a career in journalism: Both his father and his grandfather had been reporters on the Times of London, and his father had been a music critic as well.

When Eric was still a child, his father died. The widow took him and his brothers to Paris, where the Times pension would stretch a bit further. He attended French schools, and so it was that although he was British-born, he grew up culturally French and acutely streetwise.

Thoroughly bilingual, he was onto the latest argot but spoke perfectly French with a clear Parisian accent. He knew the intricacies of Paris better than anyone else at the Herald and as well, I think, as anyone on any other Paris daily.

In my time, there were always a few anti-Hawkins anecdotes floating around, notably one that alleged that, being British, he didn't really understand American slang. Supposedly, he had changed a current American slang phrase — "so's your old man" — to read, "your father is, also." The story was not true.

On the contrary, he was linguistically keen. He excelled at spotting gaffes by young reporters trying to show off their command of French. And he once saved me from a lapse that would have gotten us lampooned in London.

I had written a feature story about a female member of the British royal household who was an enthusiastic amateur dance-band drummer, and I mimed her drumming out-matoposically by typing "bumpity, trumpty, bumpity BUM." He killed the line, explaining that, in British English at least, "bum" meant backside.

Though he was autocratic, he was almost invariably fair. Perhaps his greatest value to the paper lay in his contacts at many levels of French life, and his ability to cope swiftly with any crisis. For example, he saved the Herald from missing an issue, when the presses fouled up at the opening of the brand-new Rue de Berri building, by hustling the type



Eric Hawkins, the managing editor for 36 years.

forms into tabcoabs at 3 A.M. and rushing them to the old Rue du Louvre plant. There they were run off on the ancient flat-bed press abandoned in the move.

We staffers half-seriously compared that feat to General Gallien's maneuver in rushing up reinforcements by tobac to the Battle of the Marne.

As an example of Hawkins's way of directing a big news story, I cite the afternoon of May 6, 1932, when an assassin shot President Paul Doumer at a book sale for war veterans in the Rue Berryer in central Paris.

My part in the coverage came by pure chance. I had started to the Herald office early to see if a check had arrived from America for a short story that I had sold — I was moonlighting on magazine work and writing a first novel in my spare time. As I emerged from the Métro and started walking toward the Herald Building in the Rue de Berri, I saw police and military forces gathering. I followed.

When I got as near the center of action as my press credentials would take me, a policeman shouted: "Vous êtes de la presse? — alors, passez!" — and he stiff-armed me in the face. But a police lieutenant did say there had been an attempt on the president's life. So I hot-footed it to the Herald. There was Hawkins at his desk, with two telephones, alternately talking English at one and rapid-fire French at the other. Ever-resourceful, he had placed one of his French

tipsters at the presidential gathering and thus got a first eyewitness report.

Without wasting a word he told me, "Doumer's dying — get a statement from Pershing," and I was off to the Hotel Crillon where General John J. Pershing was then a guest of France. Pershing was a close friend of Doumer, who was a French national hero.

When I broke the news, Pershing was shaken. He spoke feigningly of his friend, and at some length, but when I spoke of a statement for publication he said he was too upset to collect his thoughts. I had been scribbling down what he said, and I showed it to him. He put on his glasses, made one small change, then signed it and handed it back, thanking me and saying I had got down just about what he wanted to say.

Back at the Herald, assembled staffers organized by Hawkins now were tapping out the main story and sidebars of how a mad Russian emigre named Gorgouloff had entered the receiving line at the Hotel Salomon de Rothschild. This, together with ancillary features such as mine, would make the Herald coverage outstanding — thanks in large part to Hawkins's speed, foresight and unrivaled sense of drama.

Doumer impinged until the next day before succumbing. He was given a magnificent state funeral, with a procession from the Arc de Triomphe to the Pantheon in what was said to be Napoleon's catafalque. Pershing, the sole U.S. representative, sat in the first carriage beside Doumer's widow.

The assassin was duly tried, convicted and guillotined. Hawkins was not much given to praise, but I remember with satisfaction that he had a word of congratulation for me.

Later on, when I was taking a leave to visit the United States, he said: "Remember, we expect you back." As it turned out, I was never to return, except on visits, but it cheers me to recall that Hawkins wanted me on the staff.

The editorial staff paid a tribute to Hawkins in 1969 with a special 80th birthday edition. The front page was devoted to Hawkins: childhood photos, a recent portrait and congratulatory messages from friends all over the world. The lead story, written by columnist Dick Roach under the nom de plume of James Gordon Bennett Jr., reported that "the world prepared today to celebrate the 80th birthday of Eric Hawkins, which under a recently declared devaluation turns out to be his 72nd."

And the late Harry Bashir, the New York edition's chief editorial writer, had this to say: "There is not even the shadow of an 'if' about the affection which staffers hold for him, and that affection is as durable as Hawkins himself."

The author of this story was a reporter and editor for the Paris Herald from 1929 to 1933, when he returned to the States to work for the Baltimore Sun. He has published many short stories, essays and a best-selling novel and now, in retirement, contributes to the Sun's editorial page. This article appeared in different form on May 2, 1987, as a Centennial column.



point of death for several days and had written a long obituary article about him and had it put into type, ready to go into the paper in case news of his death reached us close to press time.

It was indeed just on our deadline that our cyclist brought me the galley proofs of Le Matin, a French daily with which we had an exchange agreement, and I found a short paragraph reporting Hardy's death. I had barely time to write a brief introductory paragraph announcing it, tear open the front page and fill its first column with the Hardy obituary.

When I entered the city room the next evening, the city editor growled at me: "Where'd you get the idea Thomas Hardy is dead?"

"It's in Le Matin," I said.

He picked up a copy of that newspaper and tossed it to me. "Find it," he challenged.

I couldn't. It was clear what had happened: Le Matin had composed an erroneous story, had discovered the mistake and had killed it. There was nothing in our agreement with them that required reporting such details to the other paper.

I waited with some apprehension for the London wire from the Chicago Tribune Foreign Syndicate to open at 8 P.M. It began, not entirely to my surprise:

"ONE WHY MUST YOU TRY TO COVER LONDON FROM PARIS QUERY WE ARE THE LAUGHING STOCK OF ENGLAND STOP HARDY REPORTED BETTER THIS MORNING."

I gulped and went on with my reading of the wire. The message continued:

"TWO THOMAS HARDY DIED TONIGHT AT HIS SUSSEX HOME."

I located a photo of the writer from the files and printed it along with this caption: "Thomas Hardy, the illustrious British novelist, whose death was reported exclusively yesterday by the Chicago Tribune."

We put the story on our front page. Dickson had not been exaggerating — it was a hot story. But it was also a story that would keep.

The Herald had a tight paper that night and plenty of news for the front page; since it was convinced that we could not possibly get the story, it decided to hold it for the next day, thus assuring itself of at least one good headline on Page One. We scooped the Herald on its own story, not only for that day but forever. The Herald felt we had killed the story for them by publishing it first, and never used it.

Helsingin Sanomat

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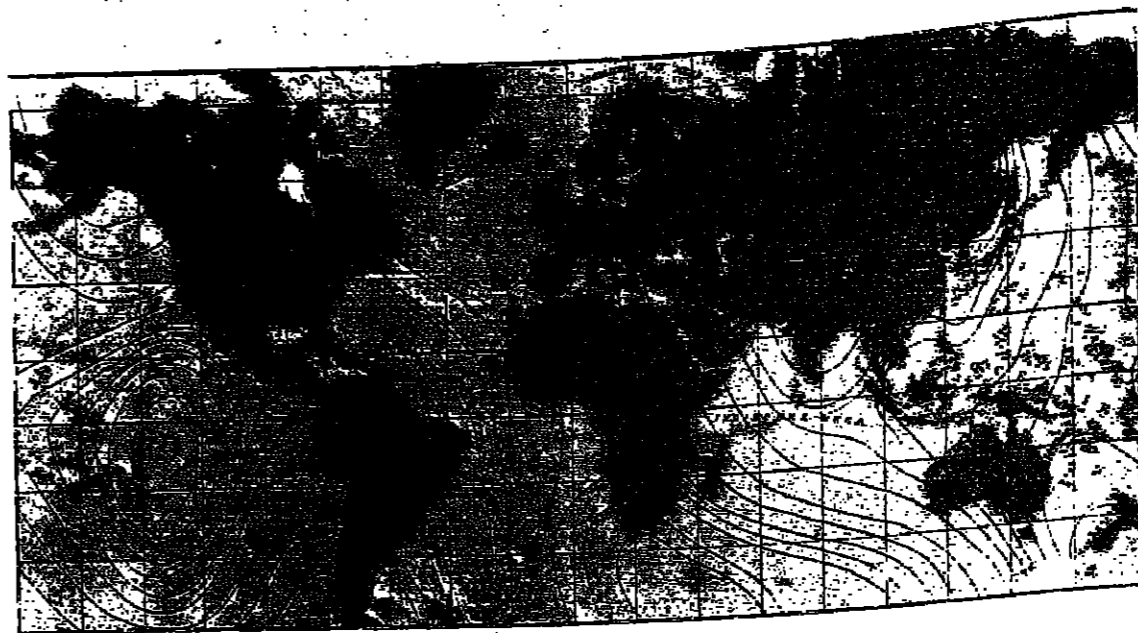
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WALL STREET WATCH

Big Investors Shoot Down Some High-Flying Shares

By LAWRENCE J. DE MARIA

NEW YORK — While the stock market seems to be holding its own, some individual issues have taken stunning drubbings in recent weeks.

In a couple of cases, the falls from grace have been spectacular and swift enough to prompt regulatory scrutiny.

Stocks with high P/Es have not survived poor earnings.

Some market analysts say individual stock volatility is indicative of a general speculative froth that is dangerous.

The recent market correction has trimmed that figure a bit, but even now the stocks in the Standard & Poor's 400 index of industrial companies are selling at about three times book value.

One of the most precipitous plunges in recent days was in the stock of the Gap Inc., the clothing retailer.

THE GAP debacle came hard on the heels of Telex's Telex, which earlier this year had topped 101, is now at 51% on the NYSE.

Often, when investors sell a stock short, the price keeps rising. If holders do not sell, the resulting short squeeze on the frantic bidder pushes prices higher.

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TSB Talks With Hill Samuel

Takeover Plans Are Reported

By Warren Getler

LONDON — TSB Group PLC, the British financial services conglomerate that went public one year ago, is holding takeover talks with Hill Samuel Group PLC.

Hill Samuel's shares were suspended Thursday morning at 705 pence on the London Stock Exchange at the company's request.

In August, talks collapsed between Union Bank of Switzerland and Hill Samuel over a prospective merger when the Swiss bank told Hill Samuel that it only wanted part of the British group.

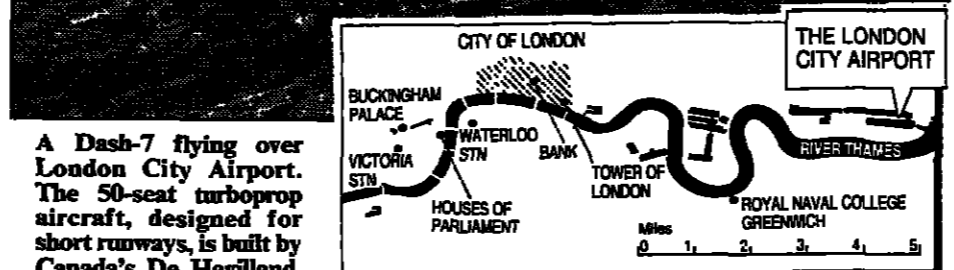
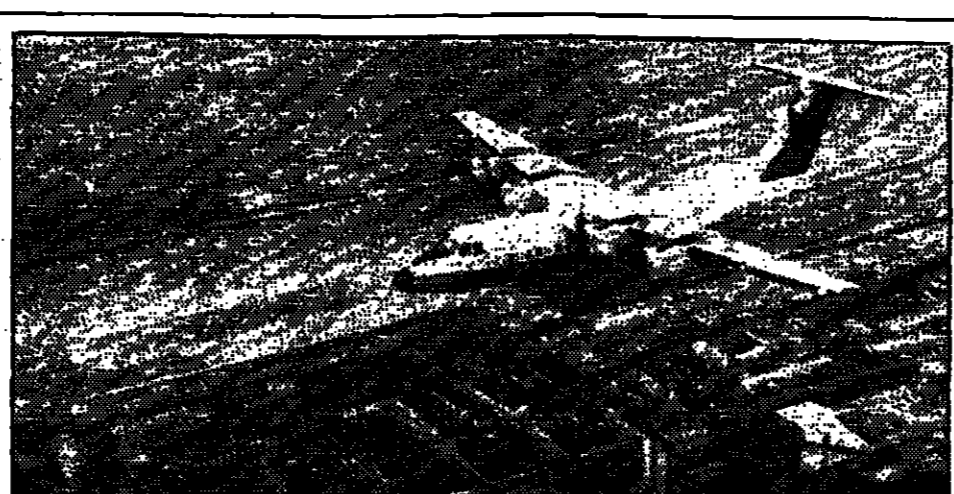
TSB should it make an offer for the full group, might later seek to dispose of some of Hill Samuel's divisions, analysts said.

TSB Group is a holding company for commercial banks, a credit card company and an insurance agent.

Barclays Bank PLC is said to have had informal talks about acquiring Hill Samuel's corporate finance arm.

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Getting Out of London, in a Hurry

New City Airport Aspires to Bring the Continent Closer

LONDON — A London banker leaves his office in the City and flags a cab. Within 15 minutes, if traffic cooperates, the cab has covered the six miles to London City Airport.

He has saved anywhere from 45 minutes to two hours from the days when he used Gatwick or Heathrow airports well outside London.

In today's "time-is-money" culture, the new London City Airport — the first within London's boundaries — aspires to make the difference between opportunists missed and deals clinched for hurried European businessmen.

The airport, scheduled to open to commercial traffic on Oct. 26, is nestled on an obsolete stretch of wharf between the Royal Albert Dock and the King George V Dock on the eastern edge of London.

It is in a bleak, battered area, but a big redevelopment project is under way. Proximity to the City, London's fast-expanding square-mile financial district where 300,000 people work, is its raison d'être.

This, developers say, will make City Airport an invaluable time-saver for businessmen traveling between London and some of the big European financial centers.

Factory Orders Fell 1.7% in U.S. in Month

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories for manufactured goods fell 1.7 percent in August, the government said Thursday.

The Commerce Department said orders for durable and nondurable goods decreased to \$202.5 billion in August following a gain of 0.3 percent in July.

Construction spending, however, shot up 1.6 percent in August, for the biggest increase in four months, the department said.

The July figure for manufacturing goods was revised from a month earlier, when the government estimated that factory orders had fallen 0.2 percent.

The weak increase in July and the August decline were seen as a disappointing but temporary setback for manufacturers.

Orders for military equipment fell a second consecutive month, off 3.8 percent in August to \$9.6 billion.

Without the weakness in this sector, total factory orders would still have been down 1.6 percent, for the first decline in the civilian category since January.

The key category of nonmilitary capital goods, considered a good barometer of business investment plans, fell 8.1 percent in August.

West German Production Showed Strength in August

BONN — West Germany said Thursday its industrial output rose a strong 4.6 percent in August, but economists called the figures an aberration that did not signal real improvement.

The Economics Ministry said the sharp rise in production followed a 1.0 percent fall in July.

Hans Baumann, at the Munich-based IFO economic institute, said: "The higher August data are a reaction to July's weakness and are not a sign that the West German economy is picking up."

A clearer picture would emerge from September figures, Mr. Baumann said. He expected a small drop in August.

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West Germany's industrial production index, base 1980, stood at a provisional 108.2 in August, compared with 103.4 in July, revised from 103.0, and 104.4 in June.

The Economics Ministry said production in August was helped by fewer holidays than usual.

In comparison, the drop in July output had been exaggerated by the particularly early school vacation.

A two-month comparison, which the ministry views as a better indicator than data for one month, showed industrial production rose 0.5 percent in August and July together against June and May.

Plessey and GEC Plan to Merge Telecom Units

LONDON — Plessey Co. and Britain's General Electric Co. plan to combine their worldwide telecommunications businesses to create a joint venture with annual sales of more than £1.2 billion (\$1.9 billion), the two companies said Thursday.

They said that detailed negotiations still lay ahead but that they envisaged a 50-50 joint venture with assets of about £600 million.

The new company would cover public switching, transmission, private switching, other telecommunications and data products and ancillary services.

On the London Stock Exchange, Plessey shares closed Thursday up 2 pence from Wednesday, at 221. General Electric closed at 231, up from 226 Wednesday.

GEC, which has no connection with General Electric Co. of the United States, tried last year to buy Plessey for £1.2 billion, but the government Monopolies and Mergers Commission overwhelmingly rejected the transaction.

GEC is Britain's largest manufacturing group and Plessey its main British rival in telecommunications and defense electronics.

The announcement Thursday followed long exploratory talks on ways to exploit the present era of expanding satellite and cable links.

The two said they planned to seek early meetings with British Telecommunications PLC, Cable & Wireless PLC and the British government.

Plessey and GEC said they had also been holding talks on collaboration on promoting their joint System X switching system.

Last month Plessey attributed a 26.1 percent drop in operating profit in the first three months of 1987 largely to delays between order and payment for System X.

In May, Plessey reported pretax profit of £184.2 million, up 8.2 percent, for the 53 weeks to April 3. Though revenue slipped to £143 billion from £1.46 billion, the company said, profit margins rose to 11.6 percent from 11.1 percent.

GEC reported in July that its fiscal 1986 pretax profit was £668 million, off almost 5 percent from 1985's £701 million, while revenue was unchanged at £5.25 billion.

When the monopolies commission rejected an outright merger in August 1986, Plessey welcomed the decision.

CBS Studying What to Do With Records Group

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. said Thursday it was studying how it can best realize the value of its records group for company shareholders.

The CBS board met Thursday as rumors circulated that it would consider whether to sell the records group to Sony Corp.

Analysts have said the unit could command a price of about \$2 billion.

The board said it would pursue the issue of what to do with the records subsidiary at a meeting later this month.

CBS is continuing to study several courses of action with respect to its records group designed to maximize the short and long-term values of its shareholders, CBS said.

Industry sources said CBS may consider a spin-off of the group to its shareholders as an alternative to an outright sale.

CBS stock jumped \$9.75 a share to \$25.75 Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange, but after a delayed opening Thursday, CBS was off \$5 a share at the close of trading.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Australia, Belgium, Canada, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Par \$, and Rate. Includes entries for Argentine, Australian, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Period, and Rate. Includes entries for 30-day, 60-day, 90-day.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Yield. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Yield. Includes entries for Discount rate, Call money, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Yield. Includes entries for Merrill Lynch, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Yield. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Change. Includes entries for Hong Kong, London, etc.

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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % PE 52-Week High Low Close

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % PE 52-Week High Low Close. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

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Table with columns: Season Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg. Lists various futures contracts.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: NEW HIGHS BY, NEW LOWS BY. Lists stock symbols and their high/low prices.

Recovery Remains Slow, Pretoria Says

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE - South Africa's recovery from recession continued to slow in the second quarter of 1987, the Reserve Bank said Thursday...

France's 2 Futures Markets To Merge Under One Authority

PARIS - The two French futures markets, in financial instruments and commodities, are to be merged under the authority of the MATIF financial futures supervisory body...

Domestic Japanese Car Sales Rise

TOKYO - Domestic sales of Japanese cars rose 8.7 percent in September over September 1986 to 380,000 units, reflecting expanding demand, industry sources said Thursday...

Currency Options

Table with columns: PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, CURRENCY OPTIONS. Lists various currency options.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: SUGAR, COFFEE, SOYBEANS. Lists various commodities and their prices.

London Commodities

Table with columns: SUGAR, COFFEE, SOYBEANS. Lists various commodities and their prices.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: DM FUTURES OPTIONS. Lists various DM futures options.

Dividends

Table with columns: COMPANY, DIVIDENDS. Lists various companies and their dividends.

Financial

Table with columns: U.S. TREASURY BONDS, U.S. BILLS. Lists various financial instruments.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: SP COM. INDEX, NYSE COMP. INDEX. Lists various stock indexes.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: COMMODITY INDEXES. Lists various commodity indexes.

Market Guide

Table with columns: MARKET GUIDE. Lists various market guides.

Company Results

Table with columns: COMPANY RESULTS. Lists various company results.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: SPOT COMMODITIES. Lists various spot commodities.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: U.S. TREASURIES. Lists various U.S. treasuries.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: S&P 100 INDEX OPTIONS. Lists various S&P 100 index options.

Equitcorp Cites 51% Peat Stake

HONG KONG - Equitcorp Holdings Ltd. of New Zealand has acquired a majority stake in Guinness Peat Group PLC with 50.6 percent of the company's shares...



**BUSINESS ROUNDUP**

**ABF Bids £767 Million for Berisford**

**Reverses**  
LONDON — Associated British Foods PLC made an offer Thursday to acquire S&W Berisford PLC that valued the diversified group's common stock at £767 million (\$1.2 billion). Berisford's board immediately rejected the bid of 400 pence a share.

ABF said it was also offering 100 pence for each 3 1/2 percent and 5 1/2 percent Berisford preference share. Berisford's chairman, E.S. Margulies, called the offer "totally un-

solicited and unwelcome." He added, "We see no evidence that ABF has any contribution to make to the future growth of our business. The offer does not begin to reflect the many strengths and prospects of Berisford."

Berisford shares jumped on the original announcement and again on its rejection, to a high of 429 on the London Stock Exchange. The stock closed 78 pence higher, at 427. ABF shares closed 26.5 pence higher at 370.

**Henry Ansbacher Rights Issue Is Planned for £69 Million**

**Reverses**  
LONDON — Henry Ansbacher Holdings PLC, the British financial services group, said Thursday that it plans to raise about £69 million (\$112 million) with a rights issue of shares and convertible bonds, largely to boost the capital of its London merchant bank.

Ansbacher said bond holders could convert their bonds into shares in May of the years 1988 through 1998, receiving one share for every 110 pence worth of bonds. Four companies that together hold 72.7 percent of Ansbacher have agreed to take up their rights in full, as have the firm's directors, the company said. The four companies are Fargosa Holding SA of Switzerland, Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA of Belgium, Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA and Wafra Intervest Corp.

Robert Maxwell, the British publisher, raised his stake in Ansbacher last month to 9.17 percent from less than 5 percent, through one of his publishing subsidiaries. The company said it was issuing up to 42.3 million new ordinary shares and £35.2 million of 9 percent convertible bonds due in 1998. Six ordinary shares priced at 32 pence each and £5 worth of bonds will be grouped into a unit, and offered to shareholders for every 20 ordinary shares they now hold.

Earlier this year, the government blocked rival bids for British Sugar from Gruppo Ferruzzi of Italy and Tate & Lyle PLC after a three-way fight that began in 1986 and included an offer from Hilldown Holdings PLC. In June, Berisford said it was making every possible attempt to remain independent.

**TWA Says Icahn's Bid Is Being Reviewed**

**NEW YORK** — Trans World Airlines Inc. said Thursday that it did not know whether its chairman, Carl C. Icahn, would complete his previously announced bid to take the company private.

**Boveri Tie Will Soon Prove Profitable, ASEA Chief Says**

**STOCKHOLM** — The merger of Sweden's ASEA AB and Switzerland's BBC Brown Boveri & Co. will show positive results in the first months of next year, ASEA's chairman, Curt Nicolin, said.

**Brierley Posts Higher Profit, Offers Rights, Bonus Issues**

**WELLINGTON, New Zealand** — Brierley Investments Ltd. said Thursday that its net profit for the year to June 30 rose 75 percent to 603.86 million New Zealand dollars (\$394 million) against 345.28 million dollars in the corresponding period last year.

The company announced a 1-for-10 rights issue of shares and a 1-for-4 bonus issue.

The financial group said revenue reached 7.15 billion dollars against 3.33 billion dollars last year. Brierley declared a final ordinary dividend of 3.5 cents, unchanged from last year.

Brierley said its 1-for-10 rights issue to raise cash would allow it to take advantage of future investment opportunities. The issue was at 50 cents par value plus a premium of 1.50 dollars per share.

Paul Collins, Brierley's chief executive, said the rights issue was modest and he expected it to be well received. But analysts said earlier the issue would help depress the market. Brierley has 155,000 local shareholders.

The announced 1-for-4 bonus issue was a vote of confidence in next year, Mr. Collins said.

He said the next phase would be to consolidate the company's position and to build on its offshore investment base. Only about 10 percent of the company's 1.12 billion shares are now held offshore.

Among its bids to expand outside New Zealand, Brierley said it would proceed with its takeover offer for the British insurance group Equity & Law PLC.

Mr. Collins denied reports his company had made the bid only to gain a quick profit.

The French financial group, Compagnie du Midi, is also bidding for Equity.

Brierley increased its original 365 pence-a-share (\$2.28) cash offer for Equity to 450 pence on Tuesday in response to Midi's mixed cash and equity offer valued at 476 pence.

Midi's offer has since been devalued to around 440 pence by the fall in its share price from 1,363 francs (\$223) to 1,276 on Wednesday.

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**Big days ahead for survivors of another Cyclical Crunch**

Frightening economic news which drives majorities of investors out of reaching growth stocks and financial instruments may be symptomatic of cyclical conditions which are already being corrected. Indigo has been writing, for example, about rebounding exports in automation, specialized computers and circuitry that could be in the process of reversing the balance-of-trade drain that has caused so much consternation. A slide in durable-goods orders also heightened recent concern. But new products using new technology are on the way, and high-tech retailers using systems such as "very small aperture" satellite dish networks from Harris Corp. are luring out conventional operators and laying groundwork for a new buildup in the flow of merchandise. Analysts, Motorola and National Semiconductor are among other issues covered with full price-action projections in our newest report. Write, phone or telex for a series of complimentary studies.

**Indigo INVESTMENT S.A.**  
Avenida Palesa de Mallorca 43,  
29620 Torremolinos, (Málaga) Spain.  
Telephone 34 52 389600 - Telex 79423.

Yes, tell me more about why you think recent bad news statistics will turn with selected stock climbing.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
TELEPHONE (business) \_\_\_\_\_ (home) \_\_\_\_\_  
TELETYPE \_\_\_\_\_ FAX \_\_\_\_\_

**Some Foreigners May Have to Sell Rolls-Royce Stock**

**LONDON** — Rolls-Royce PLC, the recently privatized aircraft engine maker, has said that some foreign investors may have to sell their shares because foreigners have acquired 21 percent of the company's shares, exceeding the government-set limit of 15 percent.

When Rolls-Royce shares were sold in May the government set a ceiling to avoid having too much control of the company overseas. The company makes engines for military as well as commercial aircraft.

News reports said Japanese interest had accounted for a large proportion of the foreign investment. The company said Wednesday it determined the high level of foreign shareholders by processing payments for the final installment of the share issue, due Sept. 23.

**2 Brands Units Will Be Sold Off**

**GREENWICH, Connecticut** — American Brands Inc. said Thursday it plans to sell its Sunshine Biscuits and Pinkerton's security subsidiaries, saying they no longer fit its long-term business strategy.

Sunshine is the third-largest U.S. biscuit producer with sales of \$510 million in 1986. The subsidiary's Canadian snack operation, Humpty Dumpty Foods Ltd., will also be sold. Pinkerton's Inc. of New York City, a guard and investigative service, posted sales of \$375 million last year.

**Pacific Telesis to Sell Stock in Cellular Firm**

**LOS ANGELES** — Pacific Telesis Group has said it will offer stock in its cellular telephone and paging business to the public.

San Francisco-based Pacific Telesis, a spin-off company from the breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph, said Wednesday it will sell 15 million common shares of PacTel Personal Communications for an undisclosed amount. A company spokeswoman declined to say how large a stake in the unit that would be or whether, as analysts expect, Pacific Telesis will continue to own part of the operation.

Details will be disclosed next week when Pacific Telesis files a statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Pacific Telesis has not reported financial data for the subsidiary, but Prudential-Bache Capital Funding has said the market it serves, in California and six other states, is the nation's third biggest, with 23 million potential customers.

**KREDIETBANK LUXEMBOURG Your International Banking Partner**



	in Mios of Luxembourg francs	equivalent in Mios of US\$	increase compared to previous year
March 31, 1987			
Total Assets	255,866	6,856	9%
Customers' Deposits	148,968	3,992	9%
Capital, Reserves and Borrowed Capital	10,020	268	15%
Provisions	11,561	310	15%
Net profit	829	22	16%

**Eurobond Issues:** During fiscal year 1986-1987 383 bond issues and private placements equivalent to US\$ 27 billion lead-managed or co-managed by Kredietbank International Group. 105 bond issues in Luxembourg Francs lead-managed or co-managed by KBL.

**Holding Companies:** KBL is domiciling or rendering administrative services to nearly 1,000 holding or other companies.

**Financial Servicing:** KBL is acting as paying agent for over 3,000 bond issues representing an equivalent amount of over US\$ 200 billion.

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**A Presence in the London Market:** Through the acquisition in June 1986 of a major participation in Brown Shipley Holdings plc, London, KBL has intensified its presence in the London market and increased its range of services and its client base.

**New Financial Instruments:** Specialized services now available through KBL's new department in swaps, futures and options, eurorote and eurocommercial paper.

**KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE**  
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**Representative Offices:**  
London: Maria Drabczyńska Founders Court - Louthbury 13rd floor London EC3R 7HE  
New York: Oliver Wininger 555 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022  
Tokyo: Jean-François Coemmes Kiochi Mison-TBR Building Suite 201 10-2 Nagatacho 2 chome Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 1000  
and others at Melbourne, Hong Kong, Mexico, Panama and Madrid.

**Subsidiaries:**  
Kredietbank (Swiss) S.A., 7, boulevard Georges-Favon CH-1211 Geneva 11 Switzerland  
KB International (Hong Kong) Ltd 14/F The Bank of East Asia Building 10, De Wos Road Central Hong Kong

**Associated Company:**  
Brown Shipley Holdings plc Founders Court Louthbury London EC3R 7HE United Kingdom

The annual report is available in English, French, Dutch and German on request addressed to KBL's Documentation Department.

An itemized balance sheet and profit and loss account have been published in the "Memorial Reuevel Special des Societes d'Associations" of the Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Following the recommended offer on all ordinary shares of Kluwer nv with the intention to enter into a complete merger

**Wolters Samsom Groep nv**

has acquired a majority interest in

**Kluwer nv**

and has changed its name into

**Wolters Kluwer nv**

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Wolters Samsom Groep nv in this transaction.

**BANK MEES & HOPE NV**

August 1987

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
USA
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Lovely villa available 30 days...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
USA RESIDENTIAL
N.Y. SCHULZ luxury loft, 2000 sq ft...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
PARIS & SUBURBS
LUXURY VILLA
300 sq ft, 3 levels, 3 bedrooms...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
PARIS & SUBURBS
LUXURY VILLA
300 sq ft, 3 levels, 3 bedrooms...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
GREECE
ISLAND OF HYDRA
2 bedrooms, 2 bath houses...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
GERMANY
VERY EXCLUSIVE PALACE
80 km. Health of Frankfurt...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
FRENCH PROVINCES
COTE D'AZUR
The most beautiful villa in the region...

REAL ESTATE CONSULTANTS
AMERICAN ATTORNEY IN FRANCE
Realizing acquisition of renowned...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
AUSTRALIA
SAZBURGER LAND
In most beautiful mountain area...

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(Continued From Back Page)
ESCORTS & GUIDES
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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
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Five or more acres of this land can be yours.

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A large elegant stone-fronted town house (built circa 1827) with own adjoing mews cottage...

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON
A truly outstanding detached embassy residence, recently totally renovated. 7 bedroom family residence arranged on three floors...

Water Water Everywhere
On a exclusive Longleaf Key, Florida, you are surrounded by tropical panoramic scenery.

Water Water Everywhere
On a exclusive Longleaf Key, Florida, you are surrounded by tropical panoramic scenery.

Les Belvederes
It's grand
It's spacious
It's peaceful
It commands spectacular views

SWITZERLAND
FAMOUS RESORT AREA
DO YOU WISH
to buy an apartment or a house?
to retire in Switzerland?

South-West Africa (Namibia)
One of the last great cattle/game farms, situated in the Highlands only 2 hours by car from Windhoek...

SWITZERLAND
FAMOUS RESORT AREA
DO YOU WISH
to buy an apartment or a house?
to retire in Switzerland?

Water Water Everywhere
On a exclusive Longleaf Key, Florida, you are surrounded by tropical panoramic scenery.

INTERNATIONAL CENTENNIAL TRIBUTE
1887-1987
FOR RENT IN FRANCE
Very nice apartment 6 rooms, garden, swimming pool...

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Wrede Is Named Head Of McGraw-Hill Books

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune McGraw-Hill Inc. has promoted John G. Wrede to president of its book company...

New York, a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan PLC of London, has named Patrick Copeland to replace Hans G. Sternik as president...

Out of Allegis, Ferris Returns To the Airways

CHICAGO — Richard Ferris, the former chairman of Allegis Corp., is back in the aviation business...

The investor group has agreed to buy George J. Priester Aviation Services Inc., a corporate aircraft services company...

Priester Aviation has annual revenues of \$40 million. Its operations include aircraft sales and maintenance...

AIRPORT: Bringing the Continent Closer to London

(Continued from first finance page) The airport's owners expect to capture more than 9 percent of the total projected 2.3 million passengers per annum...

The airport's proximity to the City is not its only selling point, said Mr. Beck, the construction company chairman...

Mr. Beck acknowledged that "the road infrastructure is pretty bad," saying that local government is lagging in its promise to build adequate roads to the airport...

Mr. Beck said he expects his company to recoup its \$32 million investment in three years, "when we should be handling up to 550,000 passengers annually..."

Mr. Beck said he would like to see British Aerospace PLC's four-engine 146 jet aircraft be granted permission by British aviation authorities to operate out of London City Airport...

But LCA will never be a major competitor of the big airports, said Mr. Hannah of Phillips & Drew.

"The limiting factor at City Airport is capacity," he said. "It can only handle around 1.1 million passengers per annum, a very small part of the British pie when you compare it to Heathrow's 32 million passengers last year..."

Ten daily round-trip flights between LCA and Charles De Gaulle airport in Paris are scheduled, three to Brussels's National airport and one to Plymouth...

Further routes, safely within Dash 7's 400-mile radius, are expected to be approved next year, including Dusseldorf, the Channel Islands, Manchester and Rotterdam...

Two airlines have been authorized to operate from the airport: Eurocity Express, a new venture whose parents include British Midland, the private carrier, and Brynmor Airways, in which British Airways has a large minority stake...

Sabena Belgian World Airlines, the Belgian national carrier, is offering London-Brussels flights through Eurocity, and Air France will provide service via Brynmor to Paris...

Brynmor will charge £100 for a standard one-way business-class fare to Paris, while Eurocity will charge £100 to Paris and £96 to Brussels...

The fares are similar to those offered by major European carriers. But as Mr. Hannah noted: "These two airlines are not competing on price. They're competing on service and speed..."

Mr. Beck would like to see British Aerospace PLC's four-engine 146 jet aircraft be granted permission by British aviation authorities to operate out of London City Airport...

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"We have to show business passengers that it is going to be possible to do a half day in Paris."

— Philip Beck, chairman of John Mowlem & Co., builder and operator of London City Airport.

can't number of nonbusiness travelers to use the airport.

The Department of Transport projects that 4.1 million air passengers will travel from London to Paris in 1995, of which 2.3 million will be business travelers.

The projection for those flying to Amsterdam from London is for 2.2 million in 1995, of which 1.2 million will be on business.

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Broker Arrested In Los Angeles in Guinness Affair

LONDON — Scotland Yard on Thursday requested the extradition from the United States of Anthony K. Parnes, a London stockbroker who figured in the Guinness corporate scandal as an adviser to the chairman, Ernest Saunders...

In Switzerland, the Door Is Shut to the Deux Chevaux

ZURICH — One of the automotive world's most popular ugly ducklings has vanished from Swiss showrooms: The Citroën 2CV — the deux chevaux — has fallen victim to Switzerland's toughened exhaust emission standards introduced Thursday...

Out of Allegis, Ferris Returns To the Airways

CHICAGO — Richard Ferris, the former chairman of Allegis Corp., is back in the aviation business...

Out of Allegis, Ferris Returns To the Airways

CHICAGO — Richard Ferris, the former chairman of Allegis Corp., is back in the aviation business...

LONGINES Conquest VHP in titanium and gold Ourivesaria Pimenta Rua Augusta, 253-257 P 1100 Lisboa, Portugal

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OIL & MONEY THE CHALLENGE OF THE 1990's THE EIGHTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE OIL DAILY CONFERENCE, LONDON OCTOBER 22-23, 1987

THE program is designed to assist senior executives in the petroleum industry and related fields to determine their business strategies into the 1990's. The Honorable John S. Herrington, Secretary of Energy, United States, H.E. Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Kandil, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Egypt...

- OCTOBER 22 UNITED STATES ENERGY POLICY THE Honorable John S. Herrington, Secretary of Energy, United States CHALLENGE OF THE 1990's: A CORPORATE VIEW John R. Hall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ashland Oil Inc. Philip Oakley, Chairman, Tenneco Europe Ltd...

REGISTRATION INFORMATION The fee is £395 (plus VAT @ 15% £454.25, total £608.25) or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant. CONFERENCE LOCATION Royal Garden Hotel, Kensington High Street, LONDON W8 4PT. Telephone (441) 937 8000. CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM Please enrol the following participant for the Oil Conference. SURNAME: FIRST NAME: POSITION: COMPANY: ADDRESS: CITY/COUNTRY: TELEPHONE: 2-10-87

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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

See The Associated Press

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks like ABB, AIG, ALCOA, etc.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks like ABB, AIG, ALCOA, etc.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks like ABB, AIG, ALCOA, etc.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks like ABB, AIG, ALCOA, etc.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks like ABB, AIG, ALCOA, etc.

Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks like ABB, AIG, ALCOA, etc.

Table G: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks like ABB, AIG, ALCOA, etc.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 1st October 1987

Not exact value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some values based on issue price.

The market's volatility has caused a temporary increase in the volatility of the market.

Table of International Funds including ALM Group, American Financial Group, and various international equity and bond funds.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table of Floating-Rate Notes with columns for Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, and Ask prices.

Pounds Sterling

Table of Pounds Sterling exchange rates for various banks and locations.

Deutsche Marks

Table of Deutsche Marks exchange rates for various banks and locations.

Japanese Yen

Table of Japanese Yen exchange rates for various banks and locations.

AMEX High-Lows section with a grid of stock price ranges.

(Continued on next page)

AMEX High-Lows section with a grid of stock price ranges.

AMEX High-Lows section with a grid of stock price ranges.

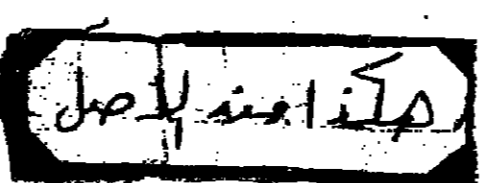
AMEX High-Lows section with a grid of stock price ranges.

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AMEX High-Lows section with a grid of stock price ranges.

AMEX High-Lows section with a grid of stock price ranges.



MARKETS

Dollar Slips on Light Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — The dollar slipped lower Thursday in New York as profit-taking stalled Treasury's three-day advance...

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters

exchange rates at roughly the levels now in effect after what had been nearly two years of dollar declines.

Mr. Baker has "confirmed the willingness among U.S. authorities to stabilize the dollar," said Michel Deleville, economist with Banque Paribas in Paris.

Japan Puts Price On Intervention

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan bought nearly \$1 billion on exchange markets in September to moderate the dollar's fall against the yen.

The central bank repeatedly intervened in the Tokyo foreign exchange market in the first half of September...

ASSESS: Baker's 'Basket' Plan Leaves a Tangle of Unanswered Questions

(Continued from Page 1)

price index is the best target for monetary policy into what we can reform the monetary system itself.

Mr. Baker appears to have been fully aware that this would be the initial reaction to his plan...

reducing the value of the commodities. The result would be the exact opposite of a traditional gold standard.

The main aim of the new index, which Mr. Baker carefully described as essentially an "analytical tool," would be to give the seven leading industrial nations a broad base for their economic policy and exchange rate decisions.

States could use to pressure them into expanding their economies at a time of falling commodity prices.

Other analysts argue that gold is too fickle a metal to be included in a basket designed to measure inflationary pressures because of its susceptibility to shortages and speculation.

It is here that some U.S. officials see a key element of the whole plan. In addition to helping the G-7 countries coordinate their policies...

That is one reason why the plan is expected to be strongly supported by France, which is seriously concerned at the plight of the least developed countries...

se comments had already the currency a lift in Wednesday New York trading. The trend was through midday on Tuesday, but then some dealers profited.

New York, the dollar closed at 1.8404 Deutsche marks 1.8440 on Wednesday, after 1.8457 at midday. Against the yen it reached 146.70 yen at noon before slipping to close at 146.30, down from Wednesday's 146.70.

The dollar also fell to 1.5320 francs from 1.5370, and to 1.6400 from 1.6450. British pound, however, against the dollar to \$1.6227 \$1.6250.

around 1.8450 DM you saw some profit-taking. Dealers in Europe said that the dollar was supported partly by proposals from the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, and British chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, to bring greater stability to exchange rates.

Many were skeptical about the plans themselves. But they said that the apparent determination to act underlined the weekend statements by the Group of Seven industrialized democracies in support of the Louvre accord to stabilize currencies. That accord pledged to defend

In London, the dollar closed higher at 1.8475 Deutsche marks, from 1.8430 DM on Wednesday; at 146.95 yen, after 146.40; at 1.5362 Swiss francs from 1.5325; and 6.1476 French francs from 6.1344.

The British pound lost about one cent against the dollar to \$1.6150 from \$1.6255.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed higher in Frankfurt at 1.8442 DM from 1.8417 on Wednesday, and in Paris at 6.1375 French francs from 6.1180.

The ministry announced Thursday that Japan's external reserves rose \$1.41 billion in September from August, to a record \$72.14 billion, including profit from managing reserves, which usually ranges from \$200 million to \$400 million.

The details must now be discussed, not only with the other members of the Group of Seven, but also inside the Reagan administration, where the plan is being "very tightly held."

Warren Bird, chief economist for Lloyds Bank N.Z. Ltd., said the minister's comments created some uncertainty in a thin market, a situation that tends to put downward pressure on currencies.

ing was not as heavy as it has been in previous days, said Weiland of National Western Bank USA. "The dollar being key figures, and at

Rose \$5.4 Billion

W YORK — M-1, the basic U.S. money supply, rose \$5.4 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$755.8 billion in the week Sept. 21, the Federal Reserve Thursday.

A spokesman for Mr. Burton quoted the minister as saying, "For a variety of fundamental reasons, I still think the Australian dollar won't go higher than this is now."

Australian Dollar Slides After Aide's Remark

SYDNEY — A sharp fall in the Australian dollar overnight surprised foreign exchange market analysts, who said Thursday that the drop was an overreaction in a thin market.

The dollar was seen shaky for some weeks on a combination of central bank selling, government changes in its property investment policy and a strengthening U.S. dollar.

Analysts said the fall was triggered by remarks from John Burton, the minister of industry, technology and commerce. He told U.S. journalists here that the Australian dollar was overvalued, reiterating his recent statement.

Bob Edgar, the chief economist for Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd., said Mr. Burton had made similar remarks on at least four occasions in recent months, but the market treated them all with scant regard.

pared with its close here on Wednesday of \$0.7235.

Analysts said they had been surprised at the strength of the Australian dollar over the past few months, and unless there was a fundamental change in sentiment they expected the dollar to remain firmly underpinned at current levels.

The Australian dollar should settle in the short to medium term between 70 U.S. cents and 75 U.S. cents, influenced primarily by U.S. dollar movements, and could be at the lower end of the range by the beginning of 1988, they said.

Nonetheless, many analysts speculated on how the ideas might turn out in practice concluded Thursday that it might reduce — rather than increase — the role of gold as a monetary instrument.

That theory goes as follows: Governments watching the basket index might decide that commodity prices are rising too fast, risking an outburst of international inflation.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time. In The Associated Press

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including columns for stock name, price, and change.

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Advertisement for Thursday's AMEX Closing, including text: Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trade elsewhere.

10/2/87
ACROSS
1 Finishing nail
5 Miles of jazz
10 Kind of prof
14 Elegance
15 Coeur d'Alene
16 Tack's cousin
17 Industrialist from Skoda
18 Shipworm
19 Danube hue
20 Crawlford
21 MacMurray film, 1943
23 Least feral
24 Military storehouse
25 195 and 40
27 Urban weapons
31 Ichabod Crane's domain
36 Journalist I.F.
37 Nuclear reactor
38 Done in hereditary factor
41 Plumbed bird
44 Host of TV's "The Blue Angel": 1954
47 Emulates Silas Marner
49 Anagram for not
50 Berlin's "When You"
53 Three-horse Russian vehicle

57 Up for auction
60 Patella site
61 Clark Kent off screen
62 Bath
63 Collar or jacket
64 Neatness
65 Protection
66 Former Wolvenine coach
67 Deteriorates by use
68 Yurt
DOWN
1 Meadow sound
2 Hip-moving dance
3 Pastulate
4 Helpful librarians
5 Dilettantes
6 Baseball family name
7 Merrill's
8 Murder
9 Angling
10 "Perils of Pauline" was one
11 Encompassing
12 Bezelle
13 Ess follower
21 Superlative endings
22 Apr. computers

New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

DENNIS THE MENACE

I DON'T HAVE ANY NAILS. I'M JUST HAMMERIN' BLANKS.
A cartoon strip showing a character named Dennis the Menace standing in a room with a hammer and nails.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
LAURR
VOFAR
YULNOH
PENXED

WEATHER

Table with columns for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. Each column contains weather forecasts for various regions and cities.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST

Channel: Slightly rough to choppy. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy, 15-20. LONDON: Partly cloudy, 13-19 (SE-4). FAIRFAX: Partly cloudy, 15-20. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 15-20. PARIS: Partly cloudy, 15-20. TOKYO: Partly cloudy, 15-20. ... (Detailed weather forecast for various cities)

PEANUTS

Comic strip titled PEANUTS. Panels show characters talking about a fifty-pound bag of dog food and a neighbor who eats too much.

BLONDIE

Comic strip titled BLONDIE. Panels show Blondie talking to a man about a date and pictures.

BEEETLE BAILEY

Comic strip titled BEEETLE BAILEY. Panels show Beetle Bailey talking about the army and losing to his mother.

ANDY CAPP

Comic strip titled ANDY CAPP. Panels show Andy Capp talking to a woman about a secret answer and a question.

WIZARD OF ID

Comic strip titled WIZARD OF ID. Panels show a character talking about a beauty contest and a beauty queen.

REX MORGAN

Comic strip titled REX MORGAN. Panels show a woman talking about a computer and a man talking about a car.

GARFIELD

Comic strip titled GARFIELD. Panels show Garfield talking about a game and a forfeit.

World Stock Markets

Table listing closing prices for various world stock markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Moscow, New York, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Tel Aviv, Tokyo, Zurich, and others. Columns include market names, indices, and closing prices.

BOOKS

THE PLAYMAKER By Thomas Kenney... BRAVE TALK By Stephen Molten... The place is a New England seaport, a small town of bars and cheap restaurants... HERBERT By Thomas Kenney... It is in the passages where Molten attempts to convey the inner thoughts of these people that he runs into trouble...

Solution to Previous Puzzle

Ernest Sabrina, Loner Tirenmen, Adverse Aralsea, Tee Stable Aort, Holy Credit, Easter Metal, The Sweet Sprig, Oar Had Sparg, Rushing Winds, Steel Belets, Mede Avilas Epi, Tribute Oranges, Resider Fixture, Success Lehman.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott... THE art of signaling at bridge has a long history... Berman's opening bid of three hearts would be a dubious action in first or second seat...

Table with columns for Toronto, London, and Zurich. Each column contains financial data and stock market information for various companies and indices.

SPORTS

Bigger Cracks in NFL Ranks

General Stars Among 15 More Defectors

WASHINGTON — Tony Dorsett, the star running back of the Dallas Cowboys, returned to the team Thursday, a day after quarter-back Danny White decided to cross striking teammates' picket line...

since the strike began Sept. 22 has been less than 3 percent of the membership of 1,585, which does not include first-year players on injured reserve.

Both the NFLPA and the NFL Management Council said no negotiations have been scheduled. The Cowboys' White, who has had well-publicized financial problems...



Danny White, pressed financially, returned to the Cowboys and quit the union.

White said Wednesday that he did not want to return after an officials sent him a letter saying that he would lose an annuity and some land that had been added in his contract.

Another handful of players, including the San Francisco 49ers' quarterback Joe Montana and wide receiver Dwight Clark, his favorite player, said they would decide whether to return.

Webster said 1,000-yard rusher Ernest Jackson walked out of a meeting with union chief Gene Upshaw and joined the Steelers' replacement team.

Webster, a 14-year veteran who started on all four of Pittsburgh's Super Bowl champions in the 1970s, said, "I'm not ready to turn my career over to Jack Donlan."

The Cardinals' Green, an All-Pro in 1984 who had made 11 catches for an average of 20.8 yards in two games this season, said he had always felt lukewarm about the strike.

"I think that they're just pounding heads up there," he said. "Both sides have some things that are of merit, but in the meantime I think the players and the fans are the ones that are hurting."

Aussies, Japan Get Lucky in Dunhill Golf

United Press International

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland — Both defending champion Australia and Japan, last year's runner-up, benefited Thursday when the 17th hole at St. Andrews — one of the most feared in golf — claimed two more victims during the first round of the Dunhill Nations Cup.

Mats Lanner saw his hopes of leading Sweden to an upset of Australia disappear when he carded a 6 at the "Road Hole."

Lanner was leading Australian captain Greg Norman by one shot but, after twice gaining relief from ground under repair on the 17th green, putted off the surface and onto a gravel path.

Norman got home with a 70 to beat Lanner by a stroke and put Australia into the quarterfinals by a 2-1 margin in the best-of-three match.

Malaysia's Zainal Abidin Yusof suffered even more embarrassment at the 17th with a six-over-par 10, including seven strokes with his putter.

He attempted a chip, but the ball ran back to him. He switched to his putter, but needed four strokes to reach the green, then three-putted, with the last miss from 12 inches (30 centimeters).

England dropped half a point against Mexico, but Ireland and Scotland, the other home countries, eased into the quarterfinals by 3-0 margins.

Canada qualified with a 2½-½ triumph over New Zealand and Spain, the fifth seed, made easy work of the inexperienced Philippines.

Blue Jays Lose Again, but So Do Tigers



Mookie Wilson of the Mets looked pained after the Phillies' second baseman, Juan Samuel, caught him stealing.

Cards Fall, Still Clinch Tie for Title

ST. LOUIS — The St. Louis Cardinals clinched a tie for the National League's East Division title Wednesday night, despite losing 6-1 to the Montreal Expos.

The Expos also remained mathematically in contention, closing to four games of the Cardinals. The Expos would have to win their final four games to clinch the title.

Jeff Calhoun relieved after the Phillies pinch hit for starter Shane Rawley in the seventh and worked three hits in the eighth.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TORONTO — The Toronto Blue Jays lost their fourth straight Wednesday night when Juan Nieves pitched the Milwaukee Brewers to a 5-2 victory with a five-hitter and Dale Sveum hit a two-run home run, but the Blue Jays remained 1½ games ahead of Detroit in the American League's East Division race because the Tigers were beaten by the Baltimore Orioles.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

That was the Tigers' fifth loss in their last seven games. They could gain a half-game Thursday night by winning their series finale in Baltimore. Then they meet the Blue Jays in a three-game, season-ending series in Detroit starting Friday night.

Nieves said the Blue Jays "swung at some bad pitches. They shouldn't have to be pressing like that because they've got such a good winning team."

He struck out 10 and walked three, while Dave Stieb lost his fourth straight. "We're battling out there," said Blue Jay reliever Mark Eichhorn. "Maybe we just need to relax."

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SPORTS BRIEFS

Cash Out of Davis Match

SYDNEY (AP) — Wimbledon titlist Pat Cashang a major surprise Thursday on Australia's leading champion Davis Cup team when he ruled himself out of the semifinal against India starting today.

For the Record

The Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Commission of the L.A. Raiders for at least \$57 million in actual punitive damages, charging breach of contract in failure to build luxury boxes in the Coliseum and announcing they would move to nearby Inlandville for the 1991 expiration of their lease.

Notable

Baltimore Oriole coach Frank Robinson, betting would win a home run hitting contest: "I can't lose. I'm using our pitchers."

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

Table with columns for team, score, and inning. Includes games like Atlanta vs. Houston, Cincinnati vs. Pittsburgh, etc.

Major League Standings

Table showing league standings for American League and National League, including teams like Yankees, Red Sox, Cardinals, etc.

It's a Tough Race Flogging a Heisman Hopeful

By Tony Kornheiser Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — If this is Thursday, Gaston Green must be in my mailbox. He's always there by Thursday, smiling at me from the front of the full-color post card mailed by the UCLA sports information machine.

European Soccer

Table listing European soccer results and fixtures, including UEFA Cup and Champions League games.

Golf

Table showing golf scores from the Dunhill Nations Cup, including players like Greg Norman, Mats Lanner, etc.

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For the rest of Europe, Africa and the Middle East: \*\* For the rest of Europe, Africa and the Middle East. \*\* For the rest of Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

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